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PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, AUGUST 8-9, 1987

ESTABLISHED 1887

U.S. Delays Escorts In Gulf as It Waits For Anti-Mine Force

By Molly Moore and Edward Walsh
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — U.S. military officials have delayed for up to a week the escort of three more reflagged Kuwaiti oil tankers, until the minesweeping and other protective forces arrive in the Gulf, according to Defense Department sources.

The forces are being sent because a mine damaged a reflagged tanker during the first escorted convoy and because Iran has raised new threats of retaliation against the United States.

The sources said Thursday that the Joint Chiefs of Staff decided formally on Wednesday to postpone the operation "to let equipment arrive" in the Gulf.

[Iran, meanwhile, was to have ended four days of military maneuvers at midnight Friday. The official Islamic Republic News Agency said a remote-controlled boat packed with explosives was rammed into a dummy target Friday, and an anti-ship missile was test-fired over the Strait of Hormuz. The Associated Press reported.]

Italy Wants UN Force to Sweep Mines

The Associated Press

ROME — Italy proposed Friday that the United Nations Security Council consider setting up a multinational force to carry out minesweeping in the Gulf, a statement from the office of Prime Minister Giovanni Cona said.

Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti made the proposal in a telephone conversation with Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher of West Germany, the country currently holding the chairmanship of the Security Council, the statement said. It said Mr. Andreotti had asked the West Germans to examine whether the council should consider such a move.

Earlier Friday, the West German Defense Ministry said Bonn might send a small navy fleet to the North Atlantic or the Mediterranean to free U.S. ships for duty in the Gulf.

The Italian announcement came after a cabinet meeting called to discuss the Gulf situation and Italy's response to U.S. calls for aid in minesweeping to help guarantee passage for oil tankers.

Reacting to the Italian proposal, a U.S. State Department spokesman said, "We would support any international cooperation in that area."

Italy had previously rejected a U.S. request to help in minesweeping. Britain, the Netherlands, West Germany and France also have turned down the United States.

The statement Friday reiterated the Italian position that the Iran-Iraq war and the surrounding complications should be resolved in an international forum. It also urged that efforts to implement a UN cease-fire resolution for the Gulf be "preserved, stimulated and supported."

"The cessation of hostilities between Iran and Iraq," the statement said, "is the condition to fully guarantee free navigation in the Gulf."

Defense Minister Valerio Zanone called free passage in the Gulf "of vital strategic and economic importance" and said he believed "it should be defended."

He said Italian minesweepers, if called upon, could reach the Gulf region in 25 days. Their deployment would require approval by Parliament.

A West German Defense Ministry spokesman in Bonn said a decision on whether to move ships to the North Atlantic or Mediterranean was likely "within the next few days." He denied news reports that West German officials had already decided to send the ships.

"A small fleet may be sent to the North Atlantic or the Mediterranean to relieve the Americans," the Defense Ministry spokesman said.

Bonn officials have said the country's constitution forbids its military forces from taking part in patrols outside North Atlantic Treaty Organization areas.



A landslide destroyed the village of Aquilone, Italy, in July.

When the Alps Changed Sudden Italian Disasters Raise Question Of Humanity's Relationship With Nature

By Roberto Suro
New York Times Service

SONDRIO, Italy — The Alps of the Valtellina seem high and mighty, giants incapable of change during one person's lifetime. But this summer the mountains did change, and now they are dangerously fragile.

"We have to go around on our tiptoes right now because this could crumble any minute," said Maurizio Azula, a geologist, who was wearing heavy hiking boots and various pieces of equipment strapped around his waist.

He was pointing at a soaring mountain-side partly covered with pine trees, and he was talking about it as if it were a mound of beach sand piled up by a child.

Since July 18 at least 44 persons have been killed by floods and landslides in the Valtellina, a long valley in Lombardy northeast of Milan. Now, deep anxiety sets in whenever the weather forecast calls for rain.

"The Valtellina is like a person who has just undergone major surgery," Mr. Azula said. "Even a bit of influenza now can become life threatening."

Sondrio, the provincial capital, with a population of 23,000, looks like a town preparing for a siege.

All day, helicopters ferry workers and equipment up and down the 70 miles (115 kilometers) of the valley. Soldiers in neat fatigues are everywhere, at roadblocks, in the cafes and marching off down mountain trails.

Around every corner, down every street, on every other wall hangs a big poster describing in bold black letters the worst case. It is an evacuation plan.

Geologists have concluded that the very structure of the valley is undergoing an unexpected and unpredictable change.

The most dramatic example of this alteration is a huge landslide last week in which the entire face of a mountain came loose and dumped about three million cubic meters (four million cubic yards) of dirt and rock into the valley, raising its floor more than 300 feet (90 meters).

On Sunday afternoon in Bormio, the town at the head of the valley, a funeral was held for the 28 persons who died in the landslide, most of them in a village that had not been emptied because the experts had not imagined such a great movement of land. There was only one coffin in front of the altar; the other victims have never been found.

The firefighters who searched the village

"The Valtellina is like a person who has just undergone major surgery."

— Maurizio Azula, an Italian geologist

See ALPS, Page 6

Iran's New Diplomatic Tune Plays Well in Moscow

By Philip Taubman
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — As an avowedly atheist state that sells arms to Iraq and is engaged in a war against Islamic guerrillas in Afghanistan, the Soviet Union hardly seems a promising partner for the Islamic revolutionary leaders of Iran.

But the Iranians appear to have put aside their differences with the Soviet Union to forge a friendship of sorts in recent weeks that challenges American interests in the Gulf and gives the Soviet Union an advantage, at least temporarily, in an intricate competition there.

The latest Iranian-Soviet move came this week with announcements in Moscow and Tehran that the two countries, which share a long border, had reached general agreement to jointly develop large economic projects and to deepen relations.

The Iranian news agency, IRNA, reported that the projects would include oil pipelines and a railroad linking the Soviet Union with the Gulf.

Moscow's Gulf strategy, according to Middle East and Western diplomats, revolves around the triple goals of reducing tensions, blunting American influence and improving political and economic relations with Gulf countries, particularly Iran.

The surprise has been Iran's willingness to put aside hostility toward its northern neighbor. Experts in Moscow and the West attribute this willingness to encourage Soviet overtures as stemming from Tehran's desire to thwart Washington and play one superpower against the other.

Moreover, Arab diplomats in Moscow say the Reagan administration has taken the lead in the UN effort to end the Gulf war, it has simultaneously pursued a high-risk strategy of bolstering American military forces in the Gulf to protect international shipping, setting up a possible confrontation with Iran.

Moscow, citing the American buildup, has tried to depict Washington as the main threat to regional stability and has urged other countries to condemn the American role, a position Iran was more than willing to endorse.

Washington's moves have been made against the backdrop of the White House effort to improve relations with Iran in 1985 and 1986 by covertly selling arms to Tehran, one of the key elements of the Iran-contra affair that not only shook the Reagan administration but also damaged American credibility in the Middle East.

"You have to admire the way the Russians have exploited the situation to play the role of peacemaker while working effectively to get in the good graces of Iran," a Western diplomat said this week.

An Arab diplomat said, "The Iranians are masters at manipulating other powers for their own ends, and the Soviet Union is no exception."

The diplomats said that because of quixotic behavior by Iran's leaders, the Soviet gains

NEWS ANALYSIS

that the Iranians want a reasonably stable relationship with the Soviet Union, which is a continuous presence and threat.

"If Iran intends to play the role of regional power, which it clearly does, then it needs at least the tacit acceptance of the Soviet Union," a Middle East diplomat said. "They can't afford to have both Moscow and Washington angry at them."

In addition, Moscow's eagerness to play a peacemaker role with Iran and Iraq serves as a convenient way for Tehran to get a diplomatic discussion going with a member of the United Nations Security Council without having to accept or reject the UN call for a cease-fire in the Gulf.

Deputy Foreign Minister Yuli M. Vorontsov, playing the role of mediator, visited Baghdad and Tehran twice in recent weeks. Washington's policies have also given Moscow and Tehran a common cause. While

could be quickly erased by an unexpected change in Tehran's policy or leadership. American officials have noted that, despite the talk of economic cooperation, no firm agreements were signed during the visit to Tehran by Mr. Vorontsov.

The stakes for Washington and Moscow are great. The Gulf is the main source of oil for Western Europe and Japan and an important source for the United States. Also, the region is a political and religious powder keg that could quickly ignite.

Both superpowers are particularly eager to maintain some influence with the Islamic fundamentalist leadership in Iran, looking to possible changes after the death of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, the Islamic leader.

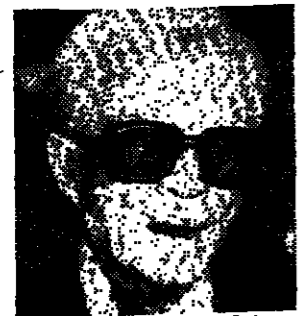
Moscow, while calling for the withdrawal of all foreign forces from the Gulf, has carefully avoided any commitment to support a UN-sponsored arms embargo against Iran or Iraq if a ban proves necessary to enforce the cease-fire resolution. Iran, which has superior military power and holds the advantage in the war, is expected to delay as long as possible before giving a clear response to the cease-fire demand.

The Soviet Union, with a large Moslem population of its own, is concerned about the

Klos Reagan to Speak On Iran Affair

WASHINGTON (UPI) — President Ronald Reagan announced Friday that in a nationally broadcast speech Wednesday night he will discuss the Iran-contra affair and his plans for the rest of his term.

The speech is apparently meant to quell calls for a new conference that likely would have focused exclusively on the arms sales to Iran and the diversion of some proceeds to the Nicaraguan rebels.



Camille Chamoun, 87, a former president of Lebanon, died Friday of heart failure. Page 2.

GENERAL NEWS

■ Punjab gunmen, believed to be Sikh terrorists, killed at least 23 persons in attacks. Page 5.

ARTS/LEISURE

■ The Getty Museum in Malibu, admirable as it is, needs to learn about image building, Sourcen Melikan says. Page 7.

BUSINESS/FINANCE

■ Prices on the London Stock Exchange fell sharply for the second day in a row. Page 9.

MONDAY

Wine investors are cautiously awaiting the harvest, and experts believe prices will rise. In Personal Investing on Monday.

Down close: DOWN 2.23
The dollar in New York:
DM £ Yen FF
1.8925 1.564 151.80 6.3075



Coffins of pilgrims killed in the Mecca rioting being carried through Tehran during funeral services Friday.

AIDS in the Line of Duty: A Doctor's Shattered Life

By Susan Okie
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Dr. Hacı Aoun remembers the moment at Johns Hopkins Hospital in February 1983 when, he believes, he became infected with the AIDS virus.

The Venezuela-born physician, then a 27-year-old resident at Johns Hopkins, was taking care of a teen-age boy with leukemia who had undergone a bone-marrow transplant and received multiple transfusions. The boy began vomiting blood.

Dr. Aoun grabbed a thin glass tube and collected a sample to get a quick measure of the patient's blood count. He ran to the laboratory and jabbed one end of the tube into a pruty-coated card designed to plug the end so it could be spun in a centrifuge — a simple procedure he had performed many times.

This time, the blood-filled tube shattered and Dr. Aoun inadvertently drove its jagged end deep into his finger.

He became ill about three weeks later with fevers, a skin rash, exhaustion, muscle aches and swollen glands. Blood tests and biopsies of his lymph nodes and bone marrow revealed nothing. After a few weeks he recovered and forgot about the accident.

At the time, the virus that causes acquired immune deficiency syndrome had not been

discovered and no blood test existed. But when Dr. Aoun developed fatigue and weight loss in November 1986, both he and his doctor recalled the accident and decided to test him for infection with the AIDS virus even though he had no other risk factors.

The test was positive, indicating AIDS infection. A stored blood sample from Dr. Aoun's patient, who had died a few weeks after the 1983 incident, also was positive on

A Houston hospital for AIDS is to close after financial losses. Page 6.

two separate tests for infection with the virus, according to a report from the Maryland state laboratory.

Today both Dr. Aoun's health and his prospects have been shattered. He has AIDS-related complex, a disorder that is milder than AIDS but usually progresses to the full-blown disease. A former chief resident at the Baltimore hospital, with a promising career in cardiology, he cannot find a job. On good days, he feels well. On bad ones, he feels warm and tired and his muscles ache.

His case illustrates the dilemmas that the AIDS epidemic poses for health-care workers and hospitals.

For workers, there is increasing fear of

accidentally becoming infected. For institutions, there is concern over how to protect employees without denying care to people with AIDS. And when a worker is infected on the job, it raises thorny questions about confidentiality and institutional responsibility.

Dr. Aoun, by all accounts a brilliant and dedicated doctor, said that one of his superiors, when told of his infection, responded, "You know, medicine these days has some risks because of this disease."

He said that as a doctor, he accepts that risk. "If you're in the room and your patient starts to throw up blood, you're not going to say, 'I'm going out to put on my gloves and my gown,'" he said.

But he added, his eyes filling with tears: "These institutions have a responsibility for the young people that work there on the front lines. They should provide them with life insurance and accident insurance, just like a NASA astronaut or a commercial pilot. Because if something happens to them, as in this case, it's very easy for the institution to get off."

In June, Dr. Aoun filed a \$35 million lawsuit against Johns Hopkins Hospital and two former superiors.

He contends that hospital officials broke an agreement to keep his infection confiden-

tial, spread rumors that he had contracted the virus sexually, failed to provide compensation that had promised and manipulated blood samples to try to discredit his claim that he had been infected by a patient.

Attorneys for the hospital and Johns Hopkins University deny the allegations. They say that the hospital had no legal obligation to keep Dr. Aoun's infection confidential and that he was offered a much more generous compensation package than required under Maryland's workers compensation laws.

Dr. Patricia Charache, the director of Johns Hopkins' microbiology laboratory, denied that the hospital had manipulated blood samples. She said three laboratories had run additional tests on the same sample that the state laboratory reported as positive and that the results were negative.

Two blood samples from the leukemia patient had been saved by cancer specialists at the hospital. The second, taken after the patient had received multiple transfusions, tested positive for the virus.

Dr. Aoun and his wife learned that he was infected with the AIDS virus on Christmas Eve. "We had a miserable Christmas," he said.

Both his wife and their 16-month-old daughter have tested negative for the virus.

Hearings Aid Reagan, Poll Shows

By David S. Broder
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The televised Iran-contra hearings brought about a partial restoration of President Ronald Reagan's personal credibility but did little of lasting impact to bolster support for aid to the guerrilla forces opposing the Sandinist government in Nicaragua, a Washington Post-ABC News poll indicates.

The poll also indicates that the hearings went on too long for the public taste and left too many questions unanswered.

The survey shows that fewer Americans think that Mr. Reagan lied about the arms sales to Iran and diversion of funds to the Nicaraguan rebels and that more blame his advisers and consider his mistakes minor than was the case before the hearings.

But his overall approval rating is at the 50-percent level, where it has hovered since the issue became public in November.

The three-day survey of 1,205 adults showed little enthusiasm for the 11 weeks of hearings by the joint House-Senate committees.

Fifty-eight percent of those surveyed agreed with the statement that Congress spent too much time looking into the Iran-contra affair, while 39 percent disagreed with it. And 58 percent said many important facts were not uncovered, while 38 percent disagreed with that view. Only about one-third of those sampled took both views.

Only 10 percent said they felt that they understood what happened "very well," compared with 35 percent who said "not too well" or "not well at all" and 55 percent who said "fairly well."

The star witness, to no one's surprise, was Lieutenant Colonel Oliver L. North, while his former boss on the National Security Council, Rear Admiral John M. Poindexter, was the only one of six featured witnesses given negative scores on credibility and favorability.

Of the four current and former top administration officials who

Summit Accepts Arias Plan

Latin Americans Take Alternative To Reagan Draft

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

GUATEMALA CITY — The presidents of five Central American nations tentatively agreed Friday on a peace plan that rests on their ability to work out further agreements that have eluded them for years.

Diplomats and other sources said the fragile plan was arranged at the two-day meeting of the presidents of Guatemala, Nicaragua, El Salvador, Honduras and Costa Rica.

"The principal goal of the summit has been achieved," said Luis Solis, the chief of staff for the Costa Rican Foreign Ministry. "It's a tremendous breakthrough."

Roberto Viera, El Salvador's vice minister of communications, called the agreement "conceptual" but an "important step forward."

Mr. Viera said the United States and the Soviet Union and its allies would be "exhorted" to halt aid to insurgent forces in the region, but he acknowledged there was no guarantee they would do so.

"We have agreed on all points," said Mario Quinones Amezcuita, the Guatemalan foreign minister, "but there's still much to do."

He would not elaborate on remaining negotiations.

In Washington, the speaker of the House of Representatives, Jim Wright, Democrat of Texas, said he was called at 4:30 A.M. Friday by the Costa Rican ambassador to Washington, Guido Fernandez, who said he was speaking on behalf of the Costa Rican president, Oscar Arias Sanchez.

Mr. Wright said Mr. Fernandez told him that the five presidents agreed to a peace plan proposed by Mr. Arias rather than the one proposed by President Ronald Reagan on Wednesday.

Asked if the Reagan initiative lent impetus to an agreement, Mr. Solis replied: "I don't think the Reagan plan was any more important than any of the others. President Arias said all along that the Reagan plan was incompatible with his own."

At the White House, a spokesman, Roman Popadiuk, said, "We hope they come to an agreement that promotes peace and democracy in the region. But it is prudent to wait and see the outcome of the summit."

Mr. Wright said, "It sounds very encouraging."

The speaker said that the five presidents, including the Nicaraguan president, Daniel Ortega Saevedra, agreed that a commission will be convened within 15 days to begin work toward the following goals:

• To bring about within 90 days a simultaneous cease-fire in Central America.

• To reach agreement from each nation not to supply aid to any rebel group trying to overthrow any existing Central American government.

• To prohibit use of any country's territory for the purposes of supporting, overthrowing or undermining any other Central American country.

• To provide verification of the above measures.

• To bring about amnesty for political prisoners and armed opponents of nations in conflict.

• To begin a process of democratization in the area.

The proposed plan apparently does not mention a central element of Mr. Reagan's framework: a halt to Soviet, Cuban or East bloc military aid.

See PEACE, Page 6

Unemployment In U.S. Falls to A 7 1/2-Year Low

The U.S. unemployment rate fell to 6 percent in July, the lowest level since December 1979, the Labor Department said Friday. (Page 9.)

The drop of 0.1 percentage point from June was hailed by President Ronald Reagan as "pointing to a solid start for the economy" in the months ahead, and the news boosted the dollar on foreign exchange markets. (Page 13.)

In July, companies added 470,000 workers to their payrolls. The job gains were spurred by unusual, seasonally adjusted growth in manufacturing payrolls.

The commissioner of labor statistics, Janet L. Norwood, noted that industrial activity usually drops off in July and that payroll employment falls. "This year, the job reductions were much less than usual," she said. But she acknowledged that seasonal adjustments had played havoc with jobless figures the previous two months.

See POLL, Page 6

U.S. and Soviet Decide To Speed Arms Talks Before Ministers Meet

GENEVA — The United States and the Soviet Union agreed Friday to speed up arms negotiations in an attempt to narrow differences before a meeting next month of their foreign ministers.

The Soviet foreign minister, Eduard A. Shevardnadze, said at a briefing that he and the chief U.S. arms negotiator, Max M. Kampelman, had reached the agreement during a three-hour meeting.

Referring to the scheduled Sept. 15-17 talks with his U.S. counterpart, Secretary of State George P. Shultz, Mr. Shevardnadze said: "We agreed our delegations would best use the time available before the meeting — and we don't have much time, only a month or so — to prepare a mutually acceptable

draft agreement on medium- and shorter-range nuclear missiles."

In a separate briefing, Mr. Kampelman said he hoped for progress on banning medium-range nuclear forces and on reducing strategic weapons, or long-range missiles, before the meeting.

Mr. Shevardnadze reiterated that Moscow insisted on the removal of U.S. warheads on West Germany's Pershing-1A missiles as part of an agreement on medium-range missiles.

Mr. Kampelman, however, insisted that the Pershing warheads could not be a part of the treaty.

Mr. Shevardnadze accused the U.S. team at the Geneva talks of not engaging in substantive discussions so far.

"If one compares the negotiations with a two-engine airplane," he said, "the Soviet-U.S. negotiations are flying on the power of one engine. This is the Soviet engine."

Mr. Kampelman retorted: "I assure you that the United States is not prepared to be an idle passenger."

12,000 Scientists Reported Enrolled In SDI Boycott

URBANA, Illinois — About 12,000 scientists worldwide, including about 7,000 in the United States, have pledged to refuse research funds linked to work on the Strategic Defense Initiative, a physicist says.

John B. Kogut of the University of Illinois, writing in the *Journal of the American Medical Association*, said, "It is important that the program not reach a 'critical mass,' above which it will assume a life of its own regardless of its feasibility."

Mr. Kogut helped start the boycott in 1985.

The research program is aimed at developing lasers and other exotic weapons that could be deployed on the ground or in space to automatically shoot down missiles fired at the United States.

Pilot's Trial in Moscow To Begin in September

MOSCOW — The trial of Matthias Rust, the young West German who landed a light plane in Red Square in May, will begin "at the beginning of September," a West German Embassy spokesman said Friday.

Mr. Rust, from Hamburg, faces up to 10 years in prison on charges of violating flight regulations, malicious hooliganism and illegal entry into the Soviet Union.



Vladimir O. Feltsman, right, the Russian pianist, arriving in Vienna with his wife and son after years of trying to emigrate to the United States. They were met by Warren Zimmermann, U.S. delegate to the Helsinki review talks.

Feltsman, Russian Pianist, Arrives in West

By Serge Schmemmann
New York Times Service

VIENNA — Vladimir O. Feltsman, the Russian pianist whose career was stalled eight years ago when he was called to emigrate, has finally left the Soviet Union with his family.

Mr. Feltsman, 35, said Thursday on arrival in Vienna that he planned to settle in New York and begin a new life with his wife, Anna, and their son, Daniel, 4. He had no specific plans, he said, but his options included an invitation to teach at the State University of New York at New Paltz. He hopes to make his American debut at Carnegie Hall.

[Mr. Feltsman will perform at the White House on Sept. 27, the

administration said Friday, *Reuters* reported from Washington.]

"I'm awfully tired, so much has happened in the last days," he said in English. "I deeply believe the motherland is the motherland. But I was born a Jew, and for any Jew we're a little bit a homeless people, and I believe that my real motherland — and the real motherland for any artist, if you've got a gift from God — my real motherland would be a concert hall."

"Of course I will miss my country very much, but there was no other way. I had to leave, I'm very sorry, but I had to leave."

The pianist continued: "These eight years cost me a lot. I lost a lot. But I learned a lot, too. If I can say this about myself, I understand life better, I understand people better, I understand myself better, and that means I understand music better, so I'm absolutely sure I play the piano better than I did eight years ago. I only hope people will like it, too."

When Mr. Feltsman applied in 1979 to emigrate, he was on his way up in the Soviet musical world. He was the son of a popular songwriter, Oskar B. Feltsman, and winner of several international competitions. He had traveled through Eastern and Western Europe and also to Japan.

His request to leave was denied without explanation, although the prominence of his father probably played a role. His career came to an abrupt halt — Moscow and Lenin-

WORLD BRIEFS

2,500 Philippine Rebels Surrender

BISLIG, Philippines (UPI) — About 2,500 communist rebels gave up to military authorities Friday in the biggest mass surrender since the government announced an amnesty program six months ago. Under the program, the government pays 9,000 pesos (\$450) for an M-16 rifle and 5,000 pesos for an AK-47 rifle.

The rebels burned the flag of their cause and swore loyalty to the government in a ceremony at the town hall at Bislig, a small coastal town 570 miles (920 kilometers) south of Manila on the island of Mindanao.

The communists included 117 regular fighters of the guerrilla New People's Army, 89 members of the Communist Party of the Philippines, 539 reserve fighters of the support group Militia of the Country and 1,756 supporters. The rebels turned in only two automatic rifles and three revolvers. They said their comrades had confiscated their firearms, suspecting the surrender was brewing.

Soviet Displays Shipped 'Spy' Devices

MOSCOW (Reuters) — Soviet officials put on display Friday a computer, a high-powered camera and other equipment they said were Western espionage devices that had been packed inside a freight container shipped through the Soviet Union last year.

Officials who unveiled the equipment at a news conference, including the Foreign Ministry spokesman, Gennadi I. Gerasimov, said the container had been shipped in January 1986 from Yokohama, Japan, and had been due to proceed through the Soviet Union to Hamburg.

According to the government newspaper *Izvestia*, which recounted details of the case in June, the container was seized at a Moscow freight station and found to contain equipment that could take clandestine photographs and measure and record radiation and air pressure levels. The Soviet Union made representations to Japan and West Germany in early 1986 and again last month but received no satisfactory replies, the officials said.

Greece Braces for Another Heat Wave

ATHENS (Reuters) — Hundreds of people with heart and respiratory problems have entered hospitals in Greece following forecasts of another heat wave over the next three days, hospital sources said Friday.

The patients, most of them elderly, asked to be admitted to hospitals in Athens and other towns, saying that with their relatives on vacation they were alone, the sources added. A 10-day heat wave killed more than 1,000 people last month.

The weather service predicted temperatures would reach 109 degrees Fahrenheit (43 centigrade) Saturday and Sunday but would begin to cool by Monday. State and military hospitals have been on emergency alert since and most of the most doctors has been canceled. The Health Ministry ordered air conditioning and fans installed in hospitals and ambulances. Television and radio have been carrying regular heat-wave warnings.

Reagan Gives Pledge on Covert Action

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Ronald Reagan committed himself Friday to notifying congressional intelligence committees "within two working days" of the commencement of covert operations "in all but the most exceptional circumstances."

The agreement culminated negotiations between White House officials and congressional representatives stemming from the revelations of a lack of notification of the secret U.S. arms sales to Iran. It was described in a letter from Mr. Reagan to the Senators David L. Boren, Democrat of Oklahoma, and William S. Cohen, Republican of Maine, the chairman and vice chairman of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence.

In the letter, Mr. Reagan said that the new procedure had his "full support."

For the Record

Sergeant Clayton J. Lantree, the former Marine Corps guard at the U.S. Embassy in Moscow who is charged with espionage, has been released from eight months of solitary confinement at Quantico, Virginia, as jury selection in his court-martial was set to begin Friday.

The South Korean National Assembly approved on Friday the appointment of Kim Chung Yul as prime minister by a vote of 144 to 72. The opposition Reunification Democratic Party voted against the 70-year-old retired air force general, saying he could not be regarded as a "neutral" figure capable of heading a caretaker cabinet. President Chun Doo Hwan appointed Mr. Kim on July 13.

Suspected Basque terrorists launched rocket-propelled grenades Friday at a Civil Guard barracks near San Sebastian, injuring three guards and two civilians, Spanish radio reported.

Ex-President Chamoun of Lebanon Dies

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BEIRUT — Former President Camille Chamoun, 87, one of Lebanon's most influential Maronite Christian leaders, died Friday of heart failure.

A hospital statement said Mr. Chamoun died in the intensive-care unit of Saint Georges Hospital in Christian East Beirut, where he was admitted Thursday.

Mr. Chamoun was finance minister under the acting prime minister, Salim al-Hoss.

Mr. Hoss, a Sunni Moslem, said Mr. Chamoun's death had a "tremendous impact" in the Maronite community. He also said it might

lead to a change in the half-Christian, half-Moslem cabinet, which normally has 10 members.

With Mr. Chamoun's death, the number of portfolios shrank to eight. Prime Minister Rashid Karami, a Syrian-backed Sunni Moslem, was killed June 1 by a bomb.

On Wednesday, in his last public statement, Mr. Chamoun predicted starvation in Lebanon unless "drastic remedial measures are quickly taken to stop the financial and economic crises."

"The nation is heading toward total bankruptcy and famine," he said.

Just three hours before the an-

TRAVEL UPDATE

TWA Aborts U.K.-U.S. Flight Twice

LONDON (AP) — Engine trouble forced a Trans World Airline jet en route to Boston to return to London's Heathrow Airport twice on Friday, an airline spokesman said.

The TriStar aircraft, with 250 passengers on board, left Heathrow at 11:41 A.M. but returned an hour later because of vibrations in the tail engine, the spokesman said. TWA engineers tested the engine, and the plane took off again at 3:46 P.M., only to return for the second time 90 minutes later, the spokesman said.

"The pilot decided to return on both occasions purely as a precaution" as his instruments were registering vibration from the number two engine," the TWA spokesman said. He said passengers were booked into London hotels Friday night and would be flown to the United States on other flights Saturday.

Italian customs workers ended a six-day slowdown Friday that caused long lines and delays at airports in Rome, Milan, Turin and Naples, unions announced. They were protesting a government order to let the Treasury police take over some of their duties.

The International Road Transport Union asserted Friday in Geneva that Belgium would break international free transport agreements and invite retaliation if it approved a plan to make foreigners pay for using its highways.

Passenger traffic on European airlines increased 13.1 percent in the first six months of this year compared to the same period last year, the Association of European Airlines said Friday in Brussels.

Correction

The tour operator described in a business page article in Friday's editions should have been identified as International Aviation Services, and its commercial director as Henri Fabry.

Israeli Officials Ask Tel Aviv Not To Evict Soviets

TEL AVIV — The Israeli Foreign Ministry said Friday that it had asked Tel Aviv city officials not to evict a Soviet consular delegation and that it hoped to avoid a diplomatic incident.

The delegation is lodged in an office classified as an annex of the Finnish Embassy, which has represented the Soviet Union in Israel since Moscow broke diplomatic relations in 1967. The office has been a target of anti-Soviet protests.

The municipality, acting on complaints of noise and rubbish, wrote to the Israeli landlord asking him to evacuate the office or to show that he had a permit to operate it in a residential zone.

"We explained to the Tel Aviv municipality that the Soviet delegation enjoys full diplomatic immunity as part of the Embassy of Finland," a Foreign Ministry spokesman said. The city said it had decided to delay the proceedings.

The delegation arrived last month to check on Soviet court property and renew the passports of Soviet citizens. Its presence is seen as a step toward improved Soviet-Israeli relations.

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South African Mineworkers Urged To Return to Homes During Strike

JOHANNESBURG — The largest trade union in South Africa urged about 200,000 workers in the country's gold and coal industry to abandon their mines and return to their homes where a nationwide strike begins Sunday.

The National Union of Mineworkers said the call for the workers to leave their jobs at 46 mines and return home came amid reports that the nation's six most powerful mining companies planned actions that could threaten the strikers' safety.

"As soon as the strike starts on Sunday all workers should pack their bags and go home," said the union general secretary, Cyril Ramaphosa. "All member miners will be away for as long as it takes."

(Mining company sources told United Press International that they expected the strike to last two to five days. They said mass dismissals were likely if the stoppage extended beyond a week.)

Most of the half-million black workers in South African mining industries live in hostels on mine property where they are provided with food, clothing and other essentials.

About 100,000 of the union members come from neighboring black-ruled states.

Gold and coal together account for roughly half of the country's export earnings.

Meanwhile, the government named on Friday 1,169 people being detained without trial under emergency rules declared 14 months ago to curb black unrest.

It was one of the lowest figures announced by the government, which according to civil rights groups has held about 25,000 people for varying periods since the state of emergency decree was issued.

Among those held are leading members of the biggest anti-apartheid organization, the United Democratic Front.

Helen Suzman, an anti-apartheid member of Parliament, had repeatedly called for the withdrawal of the estimated 25,000 Syrian soldiers in Lebanon.

Even in his 80s, he often traveled abroad to practice his favorite sport, hunting. He was widely known by the nickname "Nimer," his father's name, which is Arabic for tiger.

His party's militia, called the Tigers, was active in the civil war until 1980, when rival conservative Maronite fighters faithful to Bashir Gemayel defeated it in a bloody confrontation. Mr. Gemayel was later elected president but assassinated before he could take office.

Mr. Chamoun's son Dany, 53, was elected leader of the National Liberal Party last year. He has been rebuilding the Tigers militia in Christian sections of southern Lebanon, reportedly with Israeli help.

Mr. Chamoun, whose wife, Zephia, died of cancer in 1971, also has a son Dory, 55. (AP, Reuters)

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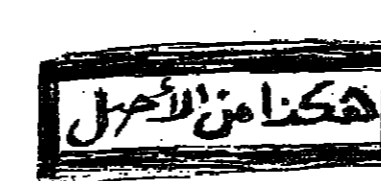
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Simon Sells Authenticity for '88

Liberal Democrat Runs as Genuine Voice of His Party

By E.J. Dionne Jr.
New York Times Service

PORTSMOUTH, New Hampshire — The older man with the bow tie and horn-rimmed glasses seemed out of place at the waterfront bistro, with its dusty-peach walls and heavy-beamed ceilings, where the crowd leaned toward the young, the affluent and the trendy.

There was nothing trendy about Senator Paul Simon of Illinois, who was there seeking support for his Democratic presidential candidacy. The 58-year-old Mr. Simon, a liberal, shook every available hand, but when it came time for the local news conference, he offered a message that seemed more appropriate for a longshoreman's union hall.

"I think it is a mistake for us to move away from our traditions," he said. "Some of these people who describe themselves as neo-ones — what they're really saying is let's make the Democratic Party more acceptable to the country club set."

"I don't buy that at all. I want a party that continues to care."

The party, he said, "had to bring yesterday's concerns up to date. That was different from abandoning its heritage altogether. And abandonment, he said, is exactly

what some Democrats seem to want. He did not name them, but the suggestion was that some of them were Democrats running for president.

"What some of the people are saying is, 'Let's move away from a government that cares, from a government or a party that identifies with working men and women, that identifies with seniors,'" Mr. Simon said.

"I reject that advice," he added. He urged Democrats to act like Democrats and not like closet Republicans.

That is the heart and soul of Mr. Simon's candidacy: fidelity and authenticity. The fidelity is to a set of Democratic principles and to a set of names he means like a litany of the saints: Franklin D. Roosevelt, Harry S. Truman, John F. Kennedy, Hubert H. Humphrey, and even, at times, Jimmy Carter.

Authenticity is about wearing bow ties and rejecting contact lenses and not minding at all if he looks like a character out of a 1940s movie or like Pee-Wee Herman, the goofy television character to whom Mr. Simon is sometimes compared.

The bow tie, in fact, has become for the Simon campaign what the PT boat was for Kennedy. It is a symbol of what makes him different, and he constantly calls attention

to it, even using a bow tie to dot the "i" in "Simon" on his bumper-stickers.

This amounts to a clever way of packaging Mr. Simon's rejection of packaging. "What the American people will be looking for is a candidate who levels with them," he said. "They do not want a slick package that the PR firms produce."

He likes to quote a reporter who asked him: "Is the bow tie your declaration of independence?"

What has surprised some Democrats is that Mr. Simon, although less well-financed than most of his competitors, has been making some real progress as the one candidate who has already found his theme and message.

The high point of his campaign so far was his performance last month in a debate in Houston among Democratic candidates. Mr. Simon, the supposedly un-telegenic candidate, turned in an impressive performance by being the come-as-you-are candidate who simply said what was on his mind.

A group of 85 Iowa Democrats gathered to judge the debate rated Mr. Simon's presentation as one of the best, granting him a few days of stardom among the columnists and commentators who had, up to then,

'What the American people will be looking for is a candidate who levels with them.'

— Paul Simon



Iran-Contra Committees Plan To Recall Several Witnesses

By Walter Pincus
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The chairman of the House select committee investigating the Iran-contra affair has said that additional witnesses will be questioned in an attempt to settle contradictions and answer questions that have developed in 11 weeks of hearings.

The chairman, Representative Lee H. Hamilton, Democrat of Indiana, said Thursday that there were "a lot of depositions to be taken," and added, "There are some leads we need to follow up on."

Among those to be recalled, according to congressional sources, are Rodney B. McDaniel, a former National Security Council staff member who took notes at President Ronald Reagan's daily intelligence briefings in 1986; Michael Ledeen, a former consultant to the Security Council who played a key role in the 1985 Israeli shipments of U.S.-made arms to Iran; and James R. Radzinski, who maintained Security Council files of sensitive documents.

Mr. Radzinski reportedly has testified about seeing at least one other document similar to the so-called diversion memo that outlined an arms shipment to Iran and

contained mention of spending some of the proceeds to help the anti-Sandinist rebels in Nicaragua. The committees also will call other witnesses who have not been questioned before, but sources refused to identify them.

Mr. Hamilton said further inquiry was needed because with "almost every single witness there are questions we don't know the answer to, but probably should know."

As he had during his closing statement Monday, the House chairman noted that the panels had not "ruled out additional public hearings if the evidence warrants it."

The House and Senate panels are scheduled to report to their respective bodies in October.

On Thursday, the committees concluded their currently scheduled hearings when the last of three top Central Intelligence Agency officials appeared in a closed session.

In the last few days, the committees have questioned Duane Carledge, the agency's counterterrorism chief; Alan Fiers, chief of the CIA Central American Task Force, and Clair George, the agency's chief of cover operations.

Each of the three had been interviewed before but questions about their testimony were raised by statements made by Lieutenant Colonel Oliver L. North and other witnesses during their appearances before the committees.

Mr. Clarridge, a close friend of

Laos to Meet With U.S. Group
United Press International

BANGKOK — Laos announced Friday it would receive a U.S. delegation Monday and Tuesday for talks on efforts to locate the remains of the 530 Americans listed as missing in action in Laos.

Now, a \$75,000 U.S. College Degree

By Lawrence Feinberg
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The cost of a U.S. college education is continuing to climb far more rapidly than inflation, according to a new College Board survey. At some of the most prestigious private colleges and universities, the total, four-year cost of a bachelor's degree has reached \$75,000.

"It's sobering when you look at these figures," said Kathleen Broder, the director of information for the College Scholarship Service, the financial-aid division of the College Board, a grouping of schools, colleges and education associations.

Even with financial aid, she said, "it's going to require quite a bit of effort for most families to send their children" to private colleges.

Despite relatively large tuition increases, averaging 8 percent for the coming academic year, private four-year institutions generally say they have had a strong year in student applications and acceptances.

"If you are at a certain perceived level of quality, then you can charge higher tuition and get the students you want," said Mary McKeown, associate director of the finance division of the Maryland State Board of Higher Education.

"Maybe if your tuition is at a certain level," she said, "you are perceived to be of high quality."

According to the College Board data, tuition and required fees will rise an average of 6 percent at four-year public colleges and two-year private schools, and by 5 percent at two-year community colleges.

It is the seventh straight year in which U.S. college costs have outstripped inflation. The general

'It's sobering when you look at these figures.'

— Kathleen Broder, College Board official

al cost of living, as measured by the Labor Department's Consumer Price Index, rose by 3.7 percent in the last year, although recent price increases have reached an annual rate of more than 5 percent.

The nation's most expensive undergraduate institution was Bennington College in Vermont, whose total annual cost is estimated at \$19,390. Other prestigious schools, including the University of Chicago and most Ivy League schools, are charging more than \$12,000 in tuition for 1987-88 and estimate their total costs at \$16,000 to \$18,000.

In the new College Board compilation, the average tuition and fees at two-year public colleges nationwide is \$687, with

total estimated costs for commuters, including living expenses, coming to \$3,889.

At four-year public colleges the average tuition will be \$1,359, with estimated costs for students who live on campus totaling \$5,789.

Among all private four-year colleges, the average tuition is \$7,110. Total estimated costs for a student living on campus will be just under \$12,000. The figures include many small private colleges, mostly church-related, whose costs remain relatively low.

Tuition increases have not cut enrollment at prestigious colleges. Harvard University had more applications than ever this year, even though its bill for tuition, room and board will be \$17,100, with total expenses, including travel, books and incidentals, reaching an estimated \$18,800.

That means that a student there can expect to pay more than \$75,000 for the four years it normally takes to receive a bachelor's degree at Harvard and other prestigious schools reached \$50,000 five years ago, according to the College Board data.

In statements announcing their price increases, universities said they were needed for faculty pay raises and to improve research facilities and maintenance. Competition for good faculty members has increased.

General Ira C. Eaker, 91, Architect Of Daylight Raids on Germany, Dies

United Press International

WASHINGTON — General Ira C. Eaker, 91, the architect of U.S. daylight bombing raids on German cities during World War II, died Thursday after a long illness.

He was assigned as commander of the first American air headquarters in Europe in February 1942.

three months after the U.S. entry into the war. He soon became commander of the 8th Air Force in England and then of all U.S. Army Air Forces in Britain.

It was during this period that General Eaker conceived the strategy of daylight bombing raids on Germany. British bombers concentrated raids at night, but General Eaker believed that too many targets were missed in the darkness.

He was no armchair general. He flew bomber missions himself, including the first heavy raid in August 1942.

During the 1920s and 1930s, he developed and tested procedures for aerial refueling and in 1936 made history by piloting the first "blind" transcontinental flight, flying on instruments only from New York to Los Angeles.

Nobusuke Kishi, 90, Former Japanese Premier

TOKYO (AP) — Former Prime Minister Nobusuke Kishi, 90, who was imprisoned as a war criminal but later presided over the implementation of the treaty that gov-

erns Japan-U.S. security relations, died Friday from heart failure.

Mr. Kishi was prime minister and head of the governing Liberal Democratic Party from 1957 to 1960. He was minister in charge of war mobilization in World War II and was imprisoned afterward. Upon his release he entered politics, becoming foreign minister in 1956 and prime minister a year later.

Other deaths:

John W. Wylder, 63, a Republican congressman from New York from 1963 to 1980, Tuesday of a heart attack.

Benson Fong, 70, a character actor who played Charlie Chan's son, after a stroke in Los Angeles. He appeared in more than 200 movies and television shows.

Sir Alexander MacFarquhar, 83, undersecretary for personnel at the United Nations from 1962 to 1967, July 29 in London.

David Martin, 50, a bass guitar player for the 1960s rock group Sam the Sham and the Pharaohs, Monday of a heart attack in Dallas.

Soviet Outlines Health Initiative

The Associated Press

MOSCOW — In a major overhaul of Soviet health care, the Communist Party's ruling Politburo is planning to sharply increase spending on hospitals and emphasize preventive medicine and the environment, the party newspaper Pravda said Friday.

The Politburo also approved measures to increase benefits and improve conditions for pregnant women and working mothers with small children, Pravda said.

The report said plans, to be published later, would call for substantial increases in spending on hospital and clinic construction and medical equipment. The draft also includes plans to "enhance the disease-prevention trend in health care, to make the environment healthier, and to improve conditions for the Soviet people's work, life and rest," according to the newspaper.

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Some of the jewels and art objects exhibited will be for sale. There will also be available the richly illustrated book METAMORPHOSES (prix Thodet of the Institut de France, Académie des Beaux Arts) in which ILIAS LALAOUNIS presents his work in its entirety and sets forth his credo as an artist.

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Reagan's Nicaragua Move

The Reagan administration's latest reach for peace in Central America takes place under the dark cloud cast by the Iran-contra hearings. It has enraged some of the president's pro-contra constituents. More menacing to its prospects of acceptance by Congress, Democratic skeptics insist it is merely a gimmick to tranquilize doubters and buy the next slice of contra aid. But we think it would be extraordinarily shortsighted to let debate over the move degenerate into an examination of suspected motives. Far better to stipulate these, to recognize that a moment of potential transition may have arrived and to look hard for ways to make the most of it.

On the Presidential Mind

What was President Reagan thinking when his administration took the actions that exploded into the Iran-contra affair? That is not the same question as whether he "knew" about the diversion of Iran arms-sale profits to the Nicaragua rebels, but it is a critical question nonetheless. Americans need to know more about a presidential mind-set that could generate such disasters. They need to know what it was about Mr. Reagan's thinking that made his aides behave as they did. Only by wrestling with these questions can the congressional investigating committees satisfactorily conclude their enterprise.

How Can They Get It Right?

When America publicly washes its dirty covert linen the whole world laughs, according to Richard Secord, the former arms salesman to Iran. If the Secord charges, Parliament has to accept Prime Minister Thatcher's insistence that there is nothing to them, that it is risky to let a former spy relate events 20 years stale. It says a lot about the bureaucracy's protective obsessions that even a Thatcher quails at a closed inquiry into what may have been the most heavily infiltrated intelligence service in the West.

Frisbee's Well at 30

THE Frisbee is celebrating its 30th anniversary, which may surprise some of its devotees. The plastic disc first took to the air in its present form during the Eisenhower administration, but took off, so to speak, with the flower children. Since, it has been adopted by laid-back sportsmen in 50 countries. Perhaps the reason the Fris didn't go in the 1950s was the conservative, responsible nature of the youths of that era. They were known to prefer more serious recreations. Like Hula-Hooping.

U.S. Partisans Should Give Nicaraguan Peace a Chance

By A.M. Rosenthal

NEW YORK — This important political message has been delivered to those paying attention: There are people in the U.S. Congress, press and politics who have been demanding peace in Nicaragua but would rather have the war continue than see if the Reagan administration can possibly end it.

corollary that followed in print, on the floor of Congress and on television: Therefore it was a trick, a sham, and not worth considering. In Guatemala City the Central Americans are not talking sham but concentrating on similarities between the U.S. and Arias proposals and how to negotiate differences.

without being in the same country, let alone the same room; that is how Henry Kissinger used to make his living. And 60 days can become 90 days if the plan is not killed in the crib. Also, Washington is asking for an election commission, rather than a referendum.

the proposals have potential long-range benefits for both sides. For Managua: peace, stability, economic growth. For Washington: hope that the peace process can bring about enough loose-ening-up in Managua for a political alliance between some of the contras and the democratic center, oppressed but still alive.

At Last, There Is a Promising Plan to End This Bloodshed

By Ronald Radosh

NEW YORK — Jim Wright, the Democrat from Texas who is speaker of the House, deserves plaudits for sticking his neck out and trying to forge a policy that would develop the first bipartisan consensus on how the United States should deal with Nicaragua.

Sanctinist leaders have given a mixed response. President Daniel Ortega Saavedra called it part of a strategy to get Congress to approve funding for the contras, but Carlos Tunnenman, Nicaragua's ambassador to the United States, preferred to emphasize the "positive and interesting elements we can work with and can be improved."

The plan will serve to help Nicaragua's democratic opposition by giving it support. The danger is that the Sandinists will argue that a demand for internal democratization is a new form of imperialism, meant to unseat them from power those who made the revolution.

The author, a professor of history at the City University of New York, writes frequently on Central America. He contributed this comment to the Los Angeles Times.

Tactical Errors Hobbled The Iran-Contra Inquiry

By Elizabeth Holtzman

NEW YORK — Lieutenant Colonel Oliver North has become a hero to many Americans. Polls have shown that there is even strong support for a presidential pardon. All this is apparently due to Colonel North's performance under fire. But things might have been far different had the House and Senate committees investigating the Iran-contra affair been tougher and more thorough.

Limiting the investigation. One of the gravest mistakes was to set an arbitrary time limit for completing the investigation. No self-respecting prosecutor would set a deadline for investigating even a third-rate burglary. It is impossible to know where an investigation will end up or how long it will take.

... have granted and by these presents do grant a full, free, and absolute pardon unto the Congress of the United States for all offenses against the United States which it, the Congress, has committed or may have committed.



The Most Important Fact: They Were Held

By Haynes Johnson

WASHINGTON — James "Scotty" Reston, who stands with Walter Lippmann as American journalism's most influential commentators of the last 50 years, once promulgated what should be characterized as Reston's Rule for Reporters. Before he was dead, he was dead, of making the deadline but missing the point.

The most important aspect of the hearings is a negative, that is, what would the consequences have been if the hearings had not been held? Indisputably documented was a we-know-best, above-the-law brand of zealotry that flourished in President Reagan's second term. This mentality, coupled with an obsessive penchant for secrecy, led the administration deeper and deeper into the world of covert operations and extralegal actions.

'America Has Been Selling Off Its Family Jewels'

By Ernest Conine

LOS ANGELES — Paul Krugman, an economist at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, predicted not long ago that "the political issue of the 1990s isn't going to be imports, it's going to be the foreign invasion of the United States."

investments. Last year, Japanese investors bought 35 percent of all new long-term Treasury issues, thus financing a substantial portion of the U.S. budget deficit.

panies serve their interests as well, there is no reason that Americans should not have them, too.

Most emphatically, the hearings gave Mr. Reagan and the causes he espoused, from contra aid to the necessity for covert operations, the best possible defense he will receive.

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At Seaside, China Plots Future

Vacationing Leaders Debate a Changing of the Guard

By Edward A. Gargan
New York Times Service

BEIDAIHE, China — In the seventh century, a Tang emperor, Taizong, journeyed through the forested Liangping Mountains and left a memorial stele here.

This summer, at the Black Cat Bar down by the beach, the mayor of the city of Tianjin was seen making his way across the octagonal linoleum dance floor.

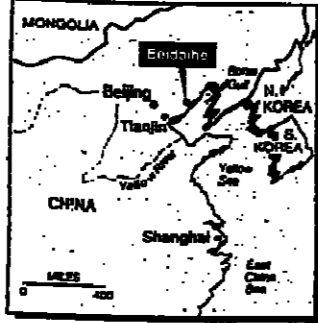
Over at Kessling's Pastry Shop, a deputy prime minister was putting away a hefty piece of cake laden with ice cream.

Every summer, China's leaders troop to this somewhat dowdy seaside resort east of Beijing to paddle around in the Bohai Gulf, watch their grandchildren build sand castles, play bridge and decide the future of their country.

This year, the beachfront chais may be among the most important in the 38 years since the Communist Party began ruling China. The country's elderly and, in some cases, aging leaders are trying to determine whether power will be transferred to a younger generation of party and government officials who have no direct experience of the revolutionary years.

Leading the wave of retirees is likely to be China's paramount leader, Deng Xiaoping, who at 82 has repeatedly told foreign visitors of his intention to step down from the party's Politburo in favor of younger leaders.

The discussions among the leadership also precede a congress of the Communist Party that is scheduled for October. The congress, which meets every five years, is to approve the composition of the party's new leadership as well as a series of policy documents intended



Black Cat Bar asked, "Me. I'm going to be the next party secretary." She then dissolved into giggles.

A bit of politics has crept into the Black Cat, the major bar. "The owner saw a T-shirt worn by a foreigner in Beijing quoting Deng Xiaoping's famous comment, 'It doesn't matter if a cat is black or white as long as it catches mice,'" a waitress in the bar said. "Originally, he was going to call this place the White Cat. But some Russian friends said that black cats were unlucky, so they chose something more risky, the Black Cat."

In the back, a small band played "O Susanna" and "Eidelweiss." Young men swaggered up to young women and whisked them across the dance floor in long-step waltzes and toned-down tangos turned salsito in the flashing strobe light.

Temperatures on the dance hall climbed, and tempers outside flared when the \$1.35 door charge seemed too high.

Outside, a college student and an architect said they were vaguely aware of the meetings going on down the road.

"I know about them," the architect said. "But I don't care about them. I want to go abroad. Can an architect make a lot of money abroad?"

Told that there was considerable competition among architects, he replied, "Well, we don't have that here yet."

While the beachgoers worked on their tans, the leadership talked. Nothing has appeared in the Chinese press about the substance of the discussions so far.

But among diplomats in Beijing, who are swamped with rumors but few hard facts, it is generally believed that Mr. Deng's goal is to rid the Standing Committee of its two remaining hard-liners and pack it with younger, change-minded leaders while retaining his own tremendous influence from off center stage.

Indeed, Mr. Deng has acknowledged as much by telling several foreign visitors that they need not worry about his formal retirement because he will still remain influential.

An East-bloc diplomat in Beijing put it more bluntly: "Deng could walk the streets like a beggar, and he would still be in charge."

Poison Wine Kills 55 Chinese
HONG KONG — Rice wine laced with industrial alcohol has killed 55 persons and poisoned 3,600 in Guangxi Province, the China News Service said Friday.



China's leader Deng Xiaoping, foreground, swimming in the Bohai Gulf at Beidaihe.

Sikhs Blamed in Punjab For Attacks Killing 23; Hindus Riot in Amritsar

By Sanjoy Hazarika
New York Times Service

NEW DELHI — Gunmen, widely believed to be Sikh extremists, killed at least 23 people in Punjab on Thursday and Friday, most of them in two separate massacres, and the authorities ordered a curfew at the Sikh holy city of Amritsar after Hindu relatives of some of the victims rioted.

The killings represented a fresh upsurge in terrorist-inspired violence in Punjab and prompted a police alert in India's seven northern states.

[The Amritsar police chief, Izzat Alam, blamed the attacks there on the Khalistan Commando Force, a Sikh terrorist group. The Associated Press reported.]

Officials said they were concerned about possible attacks on civilian targets in the next several days as India prepares to celebrate the 40th anniversary of its independence.

Reports from Punjab said that Sikh extremists entered the village of Jagdeo Kalan, near Amritsar, early Friday morning and shot at villagers, killing at least 12 people and wounding several others. Those killed were mostly Hindus, witnesses said.

Press Trust of India described the village as a Communist Party stronghold, but this could not be independently confirmed. However, extremists have been stepping up their attacks on leftist activists for several weeks.

In the second massacre, the police said, terrorists shot five Hindus after a car chase Thursday afternoon on a highway near Amritsar.

Hindus in the funeral procession of these victims rioted Friday at Amritsar as the bodies were being taken for cremation, residents of the city said.

A news report added that the crowds had attacked policemen with rocks and had sought to capture a police station. The police then opened fire on the rioters, wounding at least three people and prompting local officials to impose the curfew, the press agency said.

[In later attacks, the police said, Sikh terrorists killed a Hindu Communist Party worker and fatally shot two Hindu brick kiln workers in attacks in the Amritsar district Thursday night. The Associated Press reported.]

[The United News of India reported Friday that suspected Sikh terrorists had fatally shot two Sikhs in a village in central Ludhiana district and one Sikh near Batala

north of Amritsar. It gave no details.]

The death toll in Punjab violence in July and August has exceeded 200, and it is above 700 for the year.

Sikhs are a religious minority in India, making up less than 2 percent of India's 780 million people. Militant Sikhs have been fighting for an independent homeland in the northern state of Punjab for five years.

New Delhi newspapers published reports Friday of terrorist plans to attack schools and hijack school buses.

One woman said that her son had taken part in drills at his school Thursday in which instructors and teachers trained their students to evacuate classes quickly in case of a terrorist strike.

As part of an effort to prevent such attacks, police patrols have been set up outside schools, and armed guards are being assigned to school buses, education officials said.

Roadblocks set up across the city to check vehicles and passengers for extremists and weapons have been increased and are being manned around the clock.

Soviets in China For Border Talks
BEIJING — A Soviet delegation led by Deputy Foreign Minister Igor Rogachev arrived Friday for a second round of talks on resolving disputes about the Chinese-Soviet border.

The first round was held in Moscow in February. The two sides agreed then to begin an examination of the full length of the border starting from the eastern side.

Mr. Rogachev said he did not anticipate any breakthroughs in this round, which is expected to last about two weeks. Talk on the border disputes, suspended in 1979 after the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, resumed this year amid slowly warming relations between the two nations.

3 Held in Binational Holdups
WIESBADEN, West Germany — Two Italians and a West German have been arrested and accused of stealing 10 million Deutsche marks (about \$5.3 million) in a series of armed robberies in the two countries, the Federal Criminal Bureau said Friday.

Economic Tensions Between Japan And U.S. Threaten Security Accord

By Susan F. Rasky
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Economic tensions between the United States and Japan are threatening to undermine their security relationship, a study issued by the Council on Foreign Relations says.

It suggests that the cause of the economic tension is a dramatic shift in the relative wealth of the two countries over the last decade, with Japan growing relatively richer while the United States becomes relatively poorer.

Although a vast number of American studies have tried to describe and analyze Japan's economic and industrial policies, the council's study, released Thursday, provides a somewhat different perspective.

It examines how both American and Japanese perceptions, social and cultural attitudes, values and styles of leadership have fed the economic conflict and could, in turn, lead to an unraveling of the postwar security alliance.

The study warns that if present economic patterns continue, "Japan will lurch back into pessimism,

insularity and defensive nationalism" at the very time it was beginning to assume a greater role in global military and diplomatic affairs.

The study was written before the revelations of Toshiba Machine Co.'s sale of advanced military technology to the Soviet Union. The preface of the study mentions the case, although not by name, as an added source of tension.

Its author, Ellen L. Frost, a former deputy assistant secretary of defense and now a director of government programs for Westinghouse Electric Corp., says one symptom of the rising tension is the recent wave of "Japan bashing" in Washington.

"Their patriotism takes the form of an underlying concern with national survival combined with strong competitive instincts and a certain indifference to other countries' problems. It is this insularity and narrow self-interest that the West finds so irksome and contemptible, and that is already breeding a backlash that undermines the mercantilists' own goals."

careful management of the alliance is more essential than ever," she said. "Unless the forces of economic change are anticipated and widely understood, conventional diplomacy may not be enough to prevent a vicious circle of mutual recrimination and resentment, leading to a severe contraction of bilateral relations."

Attacking Japan in Congress has a mirror image in Japan, which Ms. Frost describes as a "new arrogance" among some Japanese industrial leaders.

"Its protagonists have no particular interest in military spending, except to the extent that it enhances the development of new technologies," she said.

"Their patriotism takes the form of an underlying concern with national survival combined with strong competitive instincts and a certain indifference to other countries' problems. It is this insularity and narrow self-interest that the West finds so irksome and contemptible, and that is already breeding a backlash that undermines the mercantilists' own goals."

Although there have been sporadic emotional outbursts against Japan in Congress over the last two years as the U.S. trade deficit with Japan has soared, Ms. Frost noted concern on both sides of the Pacific that the escalation of trade disputes this year and the Toshiba episode might signal a more pervasive worsening of ties.

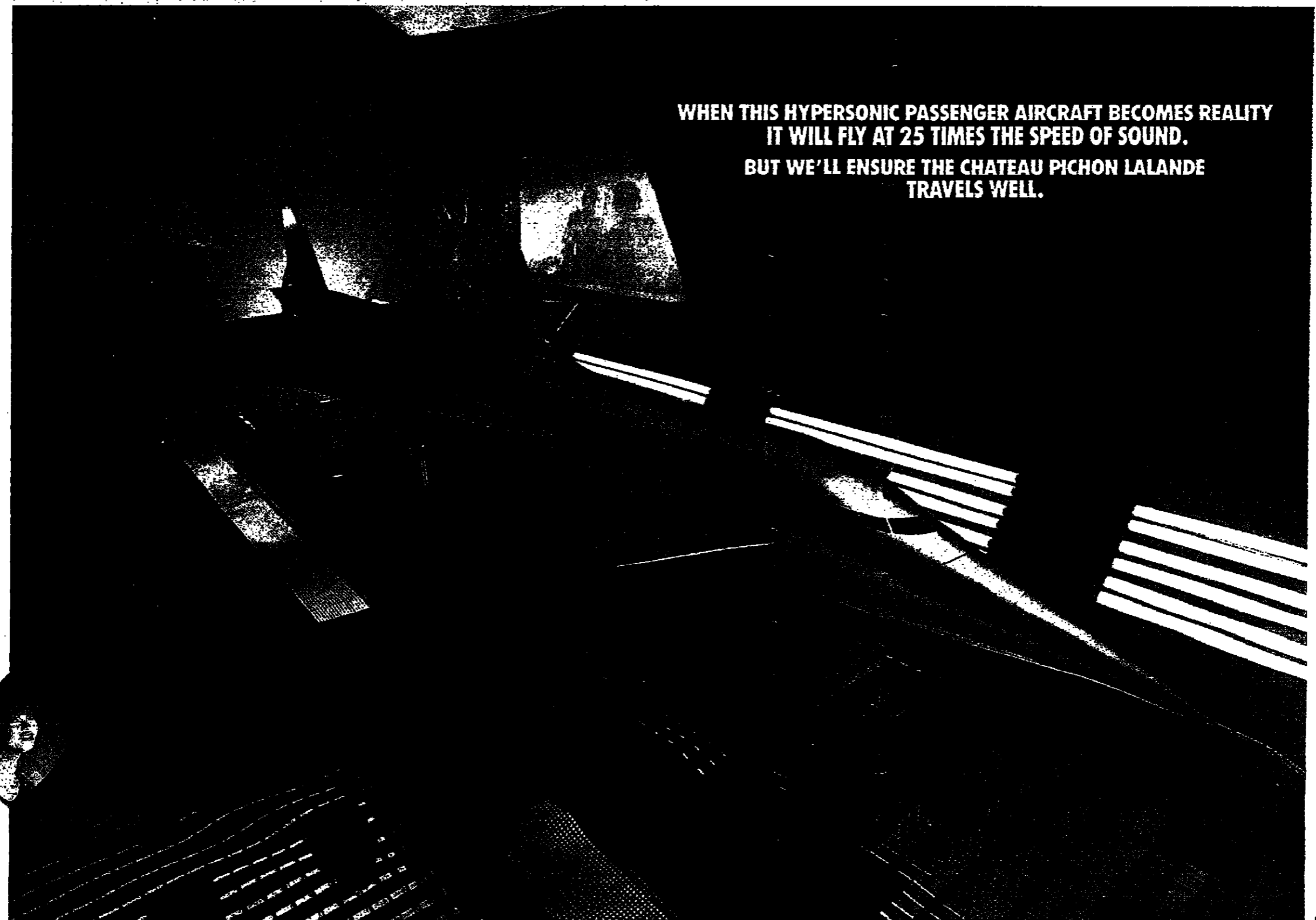
"In these new circumstances,

Jellyfish Hurt 1,500 At Beidaihe Resort

United Press International
BEIJING — Jellyfish have killed one person and injured more than 1,500 others in one week at the seaside resort of Beidaihe, where Communist Party leaders are vacationing, official media reports said Friday.

On July 29 alone, 166 swimmers were taken to the emergency room of the Beidaihe People's Hospital suffering from allergic reactions to jellyfish stings, the China Daily reported. Victims have serious bleeding under the skin, congestion, nausea and vomiting.

"Who's going to be the next party secretary?" a young girl at the



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Houston Hospital for AIDS to Close After Failing to Find Paying Patients

By Peter Applebome
New York Times Service

HOUSTON — The first U.S. hospital solely for AIDS patients is planning to close, a victim of internal problems and the devastating costs of treating the fatal disease.

The private research and treatment facility, the Institute for Immunological Disorders, will close more than \$3 million by the end of its first year, officials said Thursday in announcing that it would shut down over the next year.

The rapid demise of the hospital, which began taking patients in September, reflected both planning decisions unique to its operation and factors affecting all institutions treating AIDS, or acquired immune deficiency syndrome, officials there said.

But its disastrous financial performance dramatically underscores questions about who will bear the cost of AIDS treatment, which the federal Centers for Disease Control expects to increase from \$1.1 billion nationwide last year to \$8.5 billion in 1991.

"We anticipated an initial investment, but we thought we would reach a point of economic viability," said Carol White, a spokeswoman for American Medical International, the profit-seeking corporation that ran the program in conjunction with the University of Texas System.

"But," she added, "when we looked down the long dark tunnel after almost a year of operations, we couldn't see where the point of viability might be."

The unusual joint venture, housed in a former general hospital owned by the company, was one of 14 AIDS Treatment and Evaluation Units designated by federal officials to use experimental drugs

for AIDS patients, and it was staffed by some of the top researchers in the country.

But it was unable to attract enough paying patients to keep its doors open — some were indigent or exhausted their insurance.

While the research was backed by a \$5.8 million U.S. contract to test and evaluate AIDS drugs, there were no public funds, aside from individuals' benefits, for the costs of ordinary treatment — about \$1,200 a day for inpatients and \$400 for outpatients.

Licensed for 150 beds and expecting to keep about 30 filled at first, the institute averaged only 12 inpatients. There were more outpatients than expected, accounting for the vast majority of the 700 people treated at the institute. About 350 people are getting treatment there.

More than 1,200 AIDS cases have been diagnosed in Houston, the fourth-largest number among U.S. cities.

"I think there were elements of the planning process that were shortsighted, but overall it was a wonderful idea and it's a tragedy we will not have the institute here in the future," said Brown McDonald, the executive director of the AIDS Foundation of Houston.

"My question is, where are patients in Houston going to be able to get the treatment they're getting now from this hospital?"

When it opened last year, the venture was intended to provide the first research and care facility in the nation devoted solely to AIDS. American Medical International was to provide the hospital and staff. The university, through its Health Science Center and M.D. Anderson Hospital and Tumor Institute, was to guide the research.

They envisioned an institution that would inspire research grants to finance experimental programs, provide specialized care and drugs, and attract AIDS victims from Houston and around the nation — enough to make the operation financially viable while it could become a national leader in an emerging field.

But there was criticism almost from the start. Since the hospital's doors had to be associated with the university, other local doctors could not treat AIDS patients at the institute and referred them elsewhere.

That left the institute with a glut of indigent patients, far more than officials had planned for. In addition, many of the patients still covered by insurance found the costly

drugs provided on an outpatient basis were often not covered by their policies. And many, facing a problem common to AIDS patients, found their benefits cut off while they were getting treatment.

Albert L. Guy, 47, former warehouse manager, is typical of the patients facing financial problems. He said he had lost his \$45,000-a-year job, and the insurance coverage that went with it, because of his illness.

Now, he said, his only option was to go to a county hospital for indigent care. "I will stay at home and die before I become an indigent patient," he said from a wheelchair. "I have never depended on the government. I am not an indigent patient. I lost my job because of AIDS."

M.D. Anderson officials said they believe an AIDS facility still makes sense, even though the economic viability is in doubt.

"I believe very strongly that if you concentrate people with expertise in a single area in a single institution, you have a lot better chance of making progress than by diluting it with a lot of other things," said Dr. Irwin Krakoff, head of the division of medicine at M.D. Anderson Hospital. "That's why we have cancer hospitals."



An AIDS patient in Houston: Albert L. Guy, 47, holds a letter telling him his hospital, the only one in the United States devoted entirely to treating the disease, is to close.

PEACE: Arias Proposal Accepted

(Continued from Page 1)

ary aid to the Sandinist government.

Mr. Reagan had proposed suspending U.S. military aid to the Nicaraguan rebels, known as contras, during the cease-fire and negotiations, providing only humanitarian assistance to them.

The proposals as outlined by Mr. Wright would appear to block both military and humanitarian aid to the contras.

According to Mr. Wright, Mr. Fernandez said that Mr. Arias asked him to call with news of the breakthrough and to say that had it not been for the stimulus provided by the United States "this would not have been possible."

The developments came after the administration turned down a call by Mr. Ortega for a U.S.-Nicaragua meeting.

Mr. Ortega's proposal for direct talks was rejected Thursday by Secretary of State George P. Shultz, reaffirming an established administration position.

"We're prepared to talk with anyone about things in the region," Mr. Shultz said. But he said it must be "a regional approach."

"There is no way in which the United States would want to sit down with Nicaragua to decide what is right for Central America," he said.

The Senate Democratic leader, Robert C. Byrd of West Virginia, said Thursday that it was "unrealistic" to expect a cease-fire and major strides toward democracy in Nicaragua by Sept. 30, the deadline set by Mr. Reagan.

Some critics say that Mr. Reagan's aim is to establish impossible conditions that guarantee failure, thus setting the stage for a continued flow of U.S. arms to the contras.

Mr. Byrd said the tone of Mr. Reagan's rhetoric in the coming weeks would be a measure of his sincerity. He expressed hope that Mr. Reagan would fulfill a pledge to avoid still attacks on behalf of the contras as long as the diplomatic effort is alive. (AP, UPI)

Doctor Says Koch Had a Tiny Stroke

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Mayor Edward I. Koch of New York has suffered a "tiny, trivial stroke" but remains healthy and should be back at his desk by next week, a doctor said Friday.

Mr. Koch, 62, was taken to Lenox Hill Hospital on Thursday after suffering from slurred speech, dizziness and nausea. Doctors said they believed he had suffered a transient ischemic attack, or TIA, a briefly diminished flow of oxygen to the brain.

But Dr. J.P. Mohr, head of the stroke center at Columbia-Presbyterian Medical Center's Neurological Institute, said Friday that his ailment had been reclassified as a stroke when the condition did not disappear.

The mayor was transferred to the medical center Friday morning when his symptoms recurred.

A stroke is any arterial disturbance that either cuts or limits the flow of oxygen to any portion of the brain.

Dr. Mohr said that Mr. Koch would have to watch his blood pressure and take an aspirin, which acts as a blood thinner, each day.

The mayor is "ostentatiously healthy," Dr. Mohr said. "All of the wisecracks that made him famous."

POLL: Reagan Aided by Hearings

(Continued from Page 1)

testified, Secretary of State George P. Shultz received the highest marks, followed by Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger. The former White House chief of staff, Donald T. Regan, and Attorney General Edwin Meese 3d drew mixed reviews.

Mr. Reagan's overall approval score: 50 percent positive to 47 percent negative, is identical to what it was in January — well below the mid-60s scores typical in 1985 and 1986. Disapproval of his conduct of foreign affairs has dropped from 64 percent to 53 percent.

On a series of specific questions relating to the hearings, his rating has improved.

The percentage saying Mr. Reagan has not told the truth about the Iran situation has dropped to 52 from 69 in early June. The share saying he participated in an organized cover-up has dropped from 51 percent to 43 percent in the same span.

The portion saying he made major mistakes has dropped to 39 percent from a March peak of 52 percent. And 68 percent now say his advisers were more to blame than Mr. Reagan himself, an 11-percentage-point swing since March.

And, while 60 percent still think that Mr. Reagan knew about the diversion of money for the guerrillas earlier than he has acknowledged, that suspicion was held by 73 percent in early June.

However, 60 percent of those surveyed said they thought that Mr. Reagan would continue to have serious problems because of the affair and 51 percent said they thought that information now public hurts his ability to lead the country during the rest of his term.

The Reagan administration was cheered by spot polls indicating that Colonel North's testimony in July had boosted public support for aid to the contras, as the Nicaraguan rebels are known. But that may have been a short-lived phenomenon.

The latest reading is 59 percent against to 36 percent for military aid. Just after Colonel North's testimony, it was 46 percent against to 43 percent for the aid.

Those surveyed oppose prosecution of Colonel North by 68 percent to 28 percent, by 51 percent to 46 percent, approve a presidential pardon to prevent such

prosecution. On both questions, pro-North sentiment has slipped since July by 7 to 11 percentage points.

Sentiment on prosecution of Admiral Poindexter is 50 percent against to 42 percent for, but 58 percent oppose and only 35 percent support an immediate pardon to prevent prosecution. In the last month, sentiment has shifted against the admiral by about 11 percentage points on both questions.

GULF: U.S. Postpones New Escort

(Continued from Page 1)

ing to persuade that country to abandon the operation.

The London newspaper The Independent said Thursday that the Iranians had offered to stop attacking Kuwait shipping if the Kuwaitis canceled the escorting arrangements with the United States. Kuwait has been allied with Iraq in its seven-year war with Iran.

Use of War Act Doubtful

Mr. Shultz told Congress on Friday that the Reagan administration did not intend to invoke the 1973 War Powers Act over the U.S. naval presence in the Gulf, The Associated Press reported from Washington.

The act limits a president's authority to send U.S. military personnel into a situation of "imminent hostilities" and gives Congress a role in determining whether to involve U.S. forces.

Mr. Shultz told a Senate Appropriations subcommittee that U.S. warships were escorting reflagged Kuwaiti tankers to assure the free flow of oil to the West and "to make sure that states that are friendly to us are not intimidated by Iran."

And he said that because of the high incidence of terrorism around the world it made little sense to invoke the act in this instance.

Further, he said the administration would be even more reluctant to invoke the War Powers Act because it has a 60-day termination date requiring the president to

2 U.S. Aid Workers Die In Ethiopian Air Crash

ADDIS ABABA — Two American aid workers died when their helicopter crashed shortly after takeoff from Addis Ababa on Thursday, the government Relief and Rehabilitation Commission said Friday.

Steven Bartalsky, 36, and Troy Waldron, 33, were the only people in the Bell Ranger 206 helicopter, which was flying to an aid center in the north of the central province of Shoa. The two were working for Helimission, an air transport organization that has been delivering supplies to area affected by drought.

ALPS: Italians Ponder Their Relationship With Nature

(Continued from Page 1)

During the last half of July, cool, wet air from the Atlantic swept across much of Europe, and an unusually hot sirocco blew into the Mediterranean from Africa. The two weather systems met over the valley, and as the heat was melting more than three feet of snow off the mountain peaks, it rained torrentially.

The enormous amount of water pouring through the valley weakened mountainsides and dumped thousands of tons of debris into streambeds. Riverbanks that had handled all but the heaviest rains were suddenly dangerously overtaxed.

In Sondrio old men with broad, pink faces spend idle hours watching the big mechanical shovels that are digging into the streambed, working furiously to make it deeper.

The disasters in the Valtellina and the prospect of more to come have prompted a debate about humanity's relationship to nature.

It is Italy's proud conceit that over the centuries people have substantially improved on nature. Castles perched on cliffs, rows of cypress along country lanes, and even simple fields of sunflowers are regarded as improvements on an already beautiful peninsula.

Later than most industrialized nations, Italy has begun to discover that there is another side to human actions, and environmental issues have slowly begun to move up on the agendas of major political parties.

According to some newspaper columnists and politicians, people have damaged nature in the Valtellina.

Over the last 20 years about 30,000 apartments have been built as vacation homes, and hotels with a capacity of 80,000 visitors have sprung up in the valley. Some critics say that all this construction, along with deforestation in earlier years, contributed to the chain reaction of events in the last few weeks.

Mr. Azzula and other specialists are more skeptical about human culpability. They note, for instance, that the huge landslide took place on a mountainside that was entirely virgin. In that case, at least, it was nature acting as it often does in these mountains.

ALPS: Italians Ponder Their Relationship With Nature

wrote a letter that was published in local newspapers: "Dear little boy, an hour after the landslide we found your shoes." They found his toy train and his schoolbooks, as they dug ever more frantically, until they were ordered off the unstable ground.

A new lake has formed in the Valtellina because the landslide dammed the Adda River. Engineers are drawing up plans to drain the lake before it plunges catastrophically through the barrier the landslide created, but the mountain is still too unsettled for work to begin.

In blocking the valley, the landslide also severed Bormio's only easy link to the rest of Italy.

A long, winding road through an Alpine pass is available in the summer, but most of the year it is blocked by snow. In the winter the only way to Bormio will be through Switzerland, and the authorities expect it will take up to two years to build a new road down through the valley.

The immediate cause of the changes in the Valtellina was a bizarre meteorological combination.

ALPS: Italians Ponder Their Relationship With Nature

withdrawing U.S. forces unless Congress declares war or specifically authorizes them to remain.

In the Gulf, an Islamic Republic News Agency dispatch said Iranian forces rammed an explosives-laden boat into a "hypothetical enemy target" in the Gulf, but the dispatch did not give the precise location. The Associated Press reported.

IRNA said the missile test-firing was ordered by President Ali Khamenei during a visit to the port of Bandar Abbas on the Strait of Hormuz.

No description of the missile was given, but Iran has Chinese-made Silkorm anti-ship missiles on its shore of the strait, which is 24 miles (38 kilometers) across. The missiles have a range of 50 miles.

In Tehran, millions of Iranians mourned the Muslim pilgrims killed in rioting in Mecca last week and chanted angry slogans at the United States on Friday, Reuters reported.

Iranians demonstrated around the country to protest the deaths in Mecca a week ago, and crowds called for revenge on the United States and Saudi Arabia, Tehran Radio reported.

At a mass funeral in Tehran for 50 pilgrims flown back from Saudi Arabia, demonstrators chanted, "Death to America!" and burned an effigy of King Fahd of Saudi Arabia.

In the Iranian military maneuvers, Revolutionary Guards chanted, "The Gulf is Reagan's burial place!" as they sailed high-speed attack boats in review before Mr. Khamenei.

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PARTNERS: Iran's New Tune

(Continued from Page 1)

appeal within its borders of Iranian-style Islamic fundamentalism.

"Soviet leaders worry about Iran the way American leaders worry about Mexico," an Arab diplomat said. "It's a source of potential instability along a sensitive border and even within the Soviet Union itself. They want to protect against the day when the Islamic revolution in Iran becomes exportable and threatens to spread through the Muslim population of the Soviet Union."

In addition, Moscow has been motivated by a desire to avoid Iranian attacks on Soviet merchant vessels in the Gulf. The freighter Ivan Koroteyev was attacked by Iranians in May.

For decades the Soviet Union watched as the United States courted support from the pro-Western government of Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi. Since the shah was forced from power in 1979, the Soviet Union has tried, with mixed success, to develop a stable relationship with the religious leadership in Tehran, which has often seemed to view the Soviets with only slightly more favor than the United States.

Lately, Mr. Vorontsov, Moscow's top troubleshooter, has held a series of meetings with Iranian leaders in Tehran and Geneva. Soviet officials, including President Andrei A. Gromyko and Prime Minister Nikolai I. Ryshkov, have hosted senior Iranians in Moscow.

The railroad to the Gulf included in the projects announced this week would give Moscow a route for exporting military equipment and industrial goods, a major strategic gain for a country hampered by remote ports closed by ice in winter.

West German Sentenced For Pro-Nazi Teachings

KOBLENZ, West Germany — A West German school teacher, accused of telling pupils that Nazi concentration camps were a fabrication, received Friday a nine-month suspended prison sentence for inciting racial hatred and insulting behavior.

A court in Koblenz heard that Rudolf Koch told his students that no more than 40,000 Jews died in World War II and that the Auschwitz concentration camp was an invention of the United States. Mr. Koch said he intended no malice and that the charges were a plot by hostile pupils and teachers.

Deaths Reported In Train Wreck In Soviet Don Area

MOSCOW (Reuters) — A Soviet passenger train and a freight train collided at a station and killed an unspecified number of people, the Tass news agency reported Friday.

Tass said the collision occurred at the Kamenskaya station in the Rostov-on-Don region, about 540 miles (870 kilometers) southeast of Moscow near the Black Sea.

The agency suggested the toll could be high, saying steps were being taken to assist the families of the dead.

It gave no further details but said a government commission headed by a deputy prime minister, Genadi Vedenikov, had been set up to investigate the cause of the accident.

Tass said the top Soviet leadership had sent condolences to the families of the dead.

DEATH NOTICE

It is with deep regret that we have to announce the death of Mr. LOUIS JACQUES LEFFERS Deputy Director, UNICEF Geneva headquarters in GEX FRANCE on Thursday, August 6, 1987. A funeral service will be held at l'Eglise de Saint-Pierre, Gex on Saturday, August 8, 1987. He leaves behind a wife and young daughter. His family has requested that memorial donations be contributed to UNICEF (account number: 180.575.1. Société de Banque Suisse, Geneva).



ARTS / LEISURE

The Getty Achievement: An Enchanting Museum

International Herald Tribune MALIBU, California — The creation of a museum with major holdings of Western art in 13 years starting from scratch — almost — is an extraordinary feat. Yet from its beginnings in 1974,

SOUREN MELLIKIAN

when through the generosity of the late J. Paul Getty the neo-Roman building went up on a Malibu hill overlooking the sea, its significance has been lost from sight.

At first, attention focused on the personality of the oil billionaire and the size of his endowment. Later, after the estate was settled in March 1982 and the proceeds turned over to the J. Paul Getty Trust, president over by Harold Williams, the interest of the media shifted to the politics of the whole affair. Commentators were also

fascinated by the size of the museum's annual purchase budget, reputed to be in the area of \$60 million. Western European museums dreaded a competition they would never be able to sustain.

Events soon justified their fears, although not in the way they expected. The Getty, under the direction of Stephen Garret until 1982 and of John Walsh since then, has been careful not to ruffle feathers and not to bid, openly or covertly, against major European museums. But it could not help the ripples caused by the mere existence of its buying power. It was like a runaway circus elephant enjoying a quiet splash in the village pond and driving out the ducks despite its best behavior.

By December 1982, when a Raphael drawing of "Christ in Glory," which is not the master's greatest, had reached the \$205,000 mark (\$328,000 at the time) at Christie's, the Europeans began to realize the nature of their problem. In July 1984, at the first sale of drawings from Chatsworth, they were able to measure the extent of the havoc. The Getty made off with seven of the eight best items or, at any rate, the most expensive ones — Raphael's "Saint Paul," Rubens, Rembrandt — with the exception of a \$3.56 million (\$5.47 million) Raphael portrait, which it underbid. This performance, followed by others, drastically modified the balance of the market. The press,

understandably, focused on that aspect of the Getty's activities — until the next episode, which took form from Chapter 1: "Billionaire Getty Goes to Town" to Chapter 2: "Fakes! Tricks! Beware!" in what has now become an ongoing saga.

The purchase of a marble Kouros supposed to be from archaic Greece — "circa 530-520 B.C." — was the occasion. On Aug. 6, 1986, The Times of London discussed it under the none too flattering headline "7 Million Masterpiece — or a Fake?" The remarkable technicians at the Getty Conservation Institute, an independent body operated by the Getty Trust, have carried out a surface investigation which, they say, shows a transformation process that can only take place over centuries. Unfortunately, equally remarkable collectors remain skeptical.

The statue is a bit funny, with its fat-checked, goggle-eyed smile and its rigid, flat-footed posture. Add to that a head, ascribed to the sculptor Scopas, that is unconvincing and an archaic bas relief that looks like a prop in a film set, plus a fricas about the doings of a curator who has now left the museum, and the image of the institution has suffered. That the Getty is one of the most enchanting of American museums to visit has been overlooked in the process.

For one thing, it has some wonderful pieces that are musts on the list of anyone who can afford to travel. "Portrait of an Old Man in a Plumed Hat," with its mixture of anxiety and defiance, of military swagger in a steel corset and frail age, has all the greatness of Rembrandt at his highest, scrutinizing the human face and perceiving it in a chiaroscuro well-suited to our ambivalence. In Nicholas Berchem landscape acquired last year has the large size and the perfection of detail that museum directors dream about for a showpiece — it is a landmark in the Dutch artist's oeuvre. Collectors may prefer the marvelous study of an apostle seen three-quarters back to wonder whether it really is by Van Dyck — Who cares? It is a masterpiece in a post-Caravaggio mood — or a small landscape by Jacob van Ruisdael for the stormy light falling from steepy gray clouds over a sinuous patch of a golden cornfield.

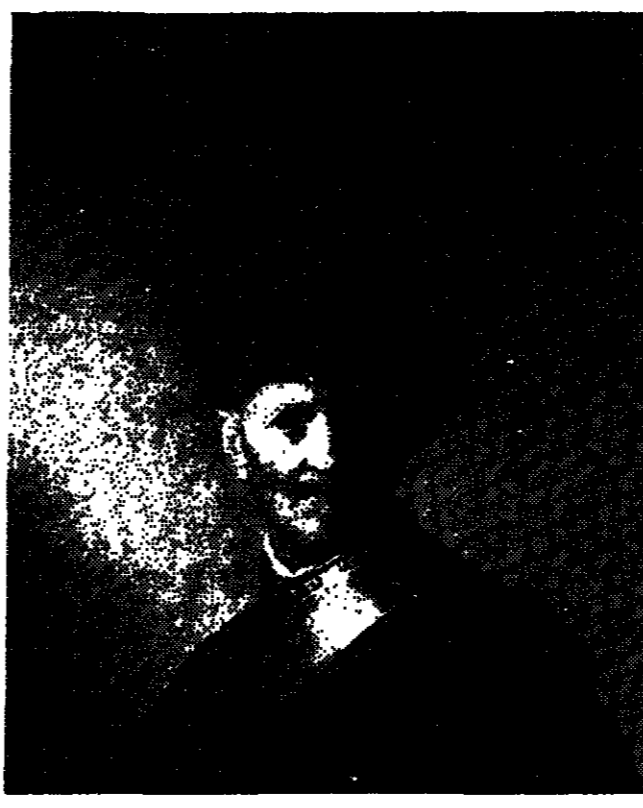
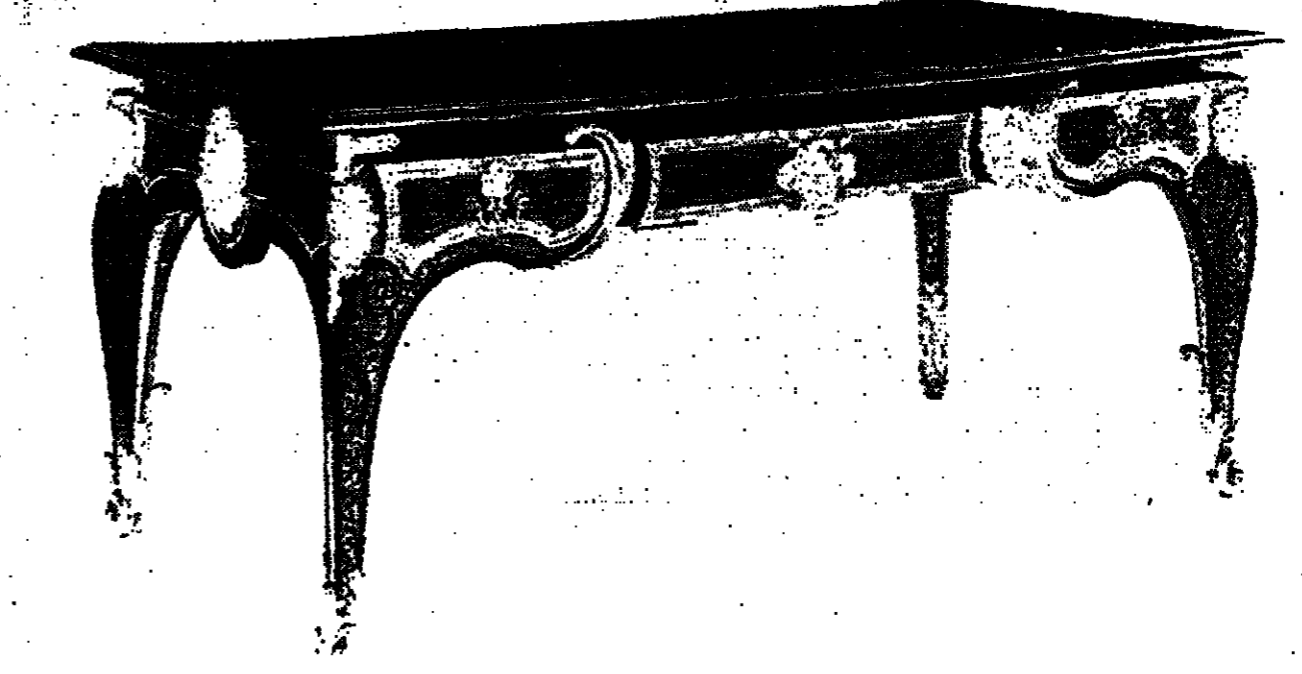


But it is not just the individual works that make the museum such a gem. It is the sum total and its arrangement. It is one of the few places where you can walk through the Dutch and Italian rooms, go past some easily dispensable 19th-century paintings, roam around 17th- and 18th-century furniture, then go down to ground level and stroll among Roman and Greek sculpture, all around an open patio, and leave without swimming eyes and a throbbing head. The museum has retained a human scale.

The modern display — encyclopedic displays, maps, yard-long labels — has not smitten the Getty. It has chosen to develop some well-defined sections and done so brilliantly. Some of the most marvelous French Boule furniture from Louis XIV to Louis XVI has been assembled by Gillian Wilson with dogged determination over the last 12 years, forming one of the most magnificent sequences on view in the United States. A sprinkling of marquetry Louis XV and Louis XVI pieces, a few well-chosen objets d'art, some in the worst taste of the period with lots of gold and pink round it off. And it works — Sevres porcelain eggs and all.

A few steps away, one stumbles upon some Italian furniture, brushes past one of the great Goya discoveries in post World War II years — the portrait of Marquesa de Santiago — and as the weariness of overexposure to paintings or the scintillating world of 17th- and 18th-century decorative art begins to tell, one can go down to the rooms filled with antiquities around the patio.

Some are remarkable, the goggle-eyed Kouros notwithstanding. The early fifth century B.C. Kore, head, arms and legs missing, retains the vibrant dignity of Greek art on the threshold of Classicism. At the opposite end, a hoard of Parthian silver from northern Iran, misleadingly labeled "Hellenistic," is a collector's and an art historian's treat. At recurring intervals, auction house addicts can nod at acquaintances, old and recent. That mysterious blue glass bottle with white



Writing table (1710-15) attributed to André-Charles Boulle (above), 15th-century illumination by Jean Fouquet and others for "The Hours of Simon de Varie" (far left) and Rembrandt's "Portrait of an Old Man," in Getty Museum.

shield with a solar motif and a Greek inscription, hitherto unnamed the "emperor," that could well be from Eastern Anatolia or Iran, where Greek was also used in the Parthian period. This combination of rediscovered masterpieces and unexpected finds is the privilege of a living collection — one of the Getty's main attractions.

Even so, the museum does not reveal its full splendor at a glance, if only because its two greatest assets lie in collections that cannot be permanently displayed. If the museum should put up a monument to Burton Fredericksen, then curator of paintings, who found its greatest Rembrandt — probably the last free-floating great Rembrandt — it should build another to Thomas Kren for laying hands on a hoard of medieval manuscripts and a third to Georgette Goldner, the curator of Old Master drawings. The 144 manuscripts acquired at one go by Kren from the Ludwig collection in 1983 must rate as the most sensational art market coup in the last two decades. From the Byzantine Gospel copied in Constantinople in 1133 to the breviary illuminated at Montecassino 20 years later, the collection yields one gem after the other for beauty as well as art-historical significance. Kren has added a few more — a Book of Hours by the great Guilbert de Metz, another Book of Hours with some miniatures by Jean de Fouquet, one of the most famous of 15th-century French artists.

Dana Ivey's Penchant for Playing the Persnickety

By David Kaufman New York Times Service

WITH noticeable consistency, Dana Ivey has played antagonists or less than commendable characters — snobs, manipulators or loners. Her willingness to take on unlikable characters partially explains why she was the choice for the title role in "Driving Miss Daisy" at the John Houseman Theater.

Ivey portrays Daisy Werthan, a difficult Southern Jewish widow who, at 72 when the play begins, is nearly twice the actress's age, and is another 25 years older by the time the story ends.

"From what I had seen of Dana's work, I knew that she didn't flirt with audiences in that shameful way that many actresses do," said Alfred Uhry, the Atlanta-born author of the play. "I knew that she wouldn't be sentimental or wouldn't be afraid to be mean and nasty. She has always played parts where she wasn't afraid to have the audience not like the character or not think the character was adorable. I could tell that she was an honest actress, as opposed to those TV or movie people who don't play the part, but play themselves."

Miss Daisy, an ex-schoolteacher, is a fiercely independent and stubborn Atlanta widow. The story begins when she has a car wreck, after which she brusquely exclaims, "It was the car's fault!" During the course of the episodic, 90-minute play, she is compelled to adjust to the daily presence of a black chauffeur named Hoke (portrayed by Morgan Freeman), hired against her wishes by her middle-aged son Bullie (Ray Gill). The tale traces the development of the relationship between the persnickety, unaffectionate Miss Daisy and the patient, humane Hoke.

Ivey began to garner attention on the New York stage in 1982 when she appeared as Monica Reed, the sassy secretary in Noel Coward's "Present Laughter."



Dana Ivey (right) plays Miss Daisy, who ages from 72 to 97 during the course of the play.



Dana Ivey (right) plays Miss Daisy, who ages from 72 to 97 during the course of the play.

style," wrote Frank Rich in The New York Times. The following year Rich wrote that he had "a particular weakness" for Ivey in "Quartermaine's Terms." For her gifted realization of Melanie Garth, the lonely spinster and misfit schoolteacher in Simon Gray's play, Ivey won the Clarence Derwent Award as well as raves from many critics — and from the playwright himself.

"I initially thought of Melanie as seeming to be a very ebulliently straightforward type of person, although we discover in due course that she's not," said Gray in a recent interview about Ivey's performance. "And I think that what Dana explored with great richness from the very beginning was the delicacy of the spirit of this woman. She brought a wonderfully distinctive freshness to the part every evening, that was, for the playwright, both exhilarating and sometimes slightly alarming."

"When I read the script, she seemed like a different person than the one that has developed," Ivey said of Miss Daisy. "I thought of her as being much softer and having a greater sense of humor. But the way she's coming out is so

much more dour, more prickly and self-centered and contrary. She has this schoolmarmish and didactic aura about her.

"Sometimes it's obvious that the audience doesn't really like her at first. It takes them a while to begin to warm up to her, just as it took me a while to, because the way she expresses herself is not necessarily the way she feels. She has a great deal of fear and she's masking a lot of that. It's a process of getting to know who she really is aside from the way she presents herself. Much of this happened for me in front of an audience. Their perceptions and their responses taught me things about Daisy that I wasn't aware of myself."

The character was based on an amalgam of Uhry's grandmother, his grandmother's sisters and his mother. But despite the intimacy of his conceptions, the playwright feels that Ivey supplied him with

new insights on his own background. "Dana has helped me see how really vulnerable this lady is, how you can't be that tight and that unbending without being susceptible underneath. She makes me see a lot that I didn't see as a boy."

One of the aspects that has distinguished the actress's career is her portrayal of such a wide range of characters. "I'm a repertory actor," said Ivey with pride, "an old-fashioned product of the theater where you play one character one week and another character the next. The greatest compliment is that nobody ever recognizes you. Whereas in our vaudeville culture, the highest praise seems to be the star thing and constant recognition, my background is that you should create something that is so itself that nobody realizes it's you even if they saw you last week as someone else. That's the exciting part of it for me."

"I think one of the things that

people are likely to say about Dana is that she's wonderfully rich in the way in which she explores seeming drabness," Gray said. "And people are likely to go on casting her in that mold which I think is a great pity, because quite clearly she's an actress who can cover the spectrum. I mean you can't do what she does as well as she does it unless you are an actress of enormous range."

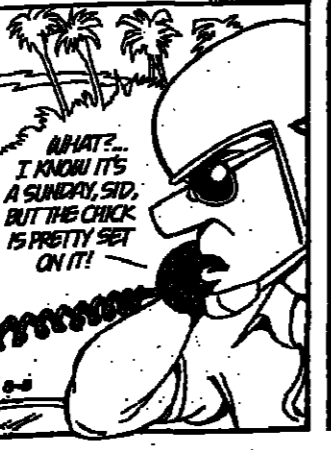
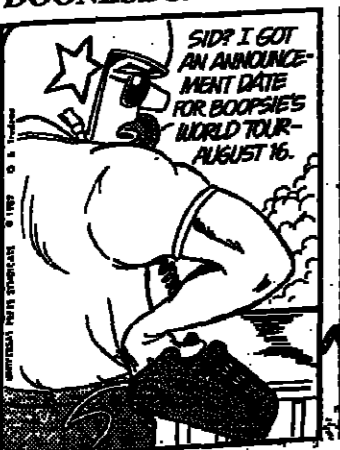
"Probably I have in me," explained Ivey, "a capacity for seeing a lot of sides of life, and I seem to be able to tap into the things that make these antagonists successful. It may be because I'm not afraid of the dark side of life since I know it. I've come to terms with it myself, and I'm willing to portray it."

Ivey's experience of the "dark side" was most pronounced when she was afflicted with bouts of Guillain-Barre syndrome, a viral disease that strikes the muscular and nervous systems and that left her semi-paralyzed for two separate four-month periods, in 1969 and 1973. "I had some quite fearful moments when I thought I was going to be a vegetable for the rest of my life," she recalled. "I knew that there was a lesson in it, and that I probably wouldn't start to get well until I had somehow begun to learn what that lesson was."

After years of performing in resident and repertory situations Ivey moved to New York in 1977. She engaged audiences as the villainous Millie in Steven Spielberg's film version of "The Color Purple," and she has recently completed the TV series, "Easy Street," in which she portrayed the snooty sister-in-law Eleanor.

"In the last six months something has been carrying me along to a new and somehow different position," mused Ivey. "I met one girl at a party who said, 'Oh, Ivey, it's such a pleasure to meet you.' She told me that she included my name on an application for Juilliard as an actress who inspired her. But the upshot was that she didn't get in. So I still have to wonder what it all means."

DOONESBURY



Gift Pledged to Met Museum

New York Times Service NEW YORK — A gift of \$10 million has been pledged to the Metropolitan Museum of Art by Milton J. Petrie, chairman of the Petrie Stores Corp., a chain of retail women's clothing stores. The money will be used for a sculpture court in the four-story wing being built to house European sculpture and decorative arts. The \$51 million wing, the final element in the Met's master plan of 1970, will fill the last gap in the museum's western facade. The donation for the court, to be

named for Petrie and his wife, Carroll, was announced Thursday by Arthur O. Sulzberger, who is chairman of the Metropolitan's board of trustees and the publisher of The New York Times. The Carroll and Milton Petrie European Sculpture Court is to be 32 feet (97 meters) wide by 240 feet long. A pyramidal skylight is to rise 63 feet at its highest point. Cited by Philippe de Montebello, the Met's director, as "the last vast open space within the museum," it has been designed to evoke a formal French garden of the period of Louis XIV.

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July reports

ECONOMIC SCENE

Radical 'Spasm' in Iran: What Effect on Oil Prices?

By LEONARD SILK

NEW YORK — How serious are the risks of a war in the Middle East that would close the Gulf and send oil prices spiraling upward? The Iranian leaders have been making threats that have caused the oil market to shiver and shake.

Gary Sick, who was in charge of the Iran desk at the National Security Council during the Carter administration, believes that the "new incident at Mecca" means that Iran is reverting to the "frenetic, fanatic" revolutionary spirit that gripped the country after the 1979 revolution and that lasted until 1983-84.

Betting is against a closing of the Gulf, although events can get out of control.

But from 1984 until late 1986, the Iranians, suffering economically and struggling to defeat Iraq, made an effort to accommodate themselves to necessity. They worked out arrangements with the Saudis on pilgrimages to Mecca and made arms deals with the United States and Israel.

However, as Mr. Sick sees it, several recent events have undercut the so-called pragmatists in Tehran and heightened the internal threat of a radical takeover of the government.

Is this madness? Or are the Iranians crazy like a fox? Mr. Sick thinks that Iran's "latest spasm" was contrived. But he fears that it could continue quite a while, threatening other Arab states with a spread of the fundamentalist contagion.

Nevertheless, he sees incidents like the one in Mecca as an alternative to a military showdown. "Even at the height of the hostage crisis in 1980," he said, "they meticulously avoided a direct confrontation with the United States."

THE IRANIANS NEED to keep the Strait of Hormuz open. It is their economic lifeline. One petroleum economist, Maurice Adelman of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, said Thursday that "Iran can't even eat or buy military hardware unless they can export their oil."

Iran's reported deal with the Russians, including the building of pipeline and railroad connections, would, he said, be a way of breaking a U.S. blockade of the strait.

Iran could be caught in a cleft stick by the Soviet Union on the other side. The real test of Iran's willingness to become more dependent on the Soviet Union, Mr. Sick said, is whether it will open the existing gas pipeline to Russia, which the revolutionary authorities closed in 1979. The gas pipeline, according to Mr. Adelman, could be converted to carrying oil, giving Iran an overland route for delivering oil to Europe or Japan.

This week, after initial fears of hostilities drove up the oil price, the market settled down a bit. The betting is now against a closing of the Gulf. To be sure, accidents can happen and events get out of control. "In the short run," Mr. Adelman said, "the oil market will be the prey of hopes and fears and hunches."

Since the plunge of oil prices after 1980, the price of a barrel of crude has fluctuated within a range of \$10 to \$20; now it looks as though that range has widened to \$5 to \$25, Mr. Adelman said.

But, in the longer run, he doesn't foresee a return to the rocketing prices of the 1970s, thanks to greater efficiency in energy use and the growth of oil supplies in nations outside the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

Stocks Fall Again In U.K.

June Trade Data Worry Investors

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — Prices on the London Stock Exchange fell sharply Friday for the second consecutive day amid fears of higher interest rates and concern over trade figures due out next week.

The Financial Times-Stock Exchange index of 100 leading shares plunged 65 points shortly after trading opened, but later recovered to close at 2,226.2, down 35.2 points for the day.

The nose-dive — 91.2 points over two days, or 3.9 percent of the index's value — began on Thursday, after commercial banks raised their base lending rates to 10 percent from 9 percent.

That hike was prompted by the Bank of England's surprise decision to raise its benchmark calling rate 1 percentage point to 9.875 percent.

The increase stunned financial markets. The 100-share index tumbled a 70.6 points on Thursday, but clawed back to close a record 56 points down at 2,261.4. The largest previous one-day fall was on March 30, when the index dropped 46.1 points to finish at 2,002.5.

The higher interest rate, meanwhile, failed to bolster sterling much on Friday after giving it an initial lift on Thursday. The pound ended London trading at \$1.5675, down from \$1.5750 on Thursday, and at 2.9625 Deutsche marks, down from 2.9658 DM.

Analysts said Friday that dealers were worried that interest rates might have to rise more to ease inflationary pressures. "There is intense nervousness" about interest rates, one analyst said.

Analysts said that stock prices are likely to remain under pressure at least until the release on Tuesday of trade figures for June.

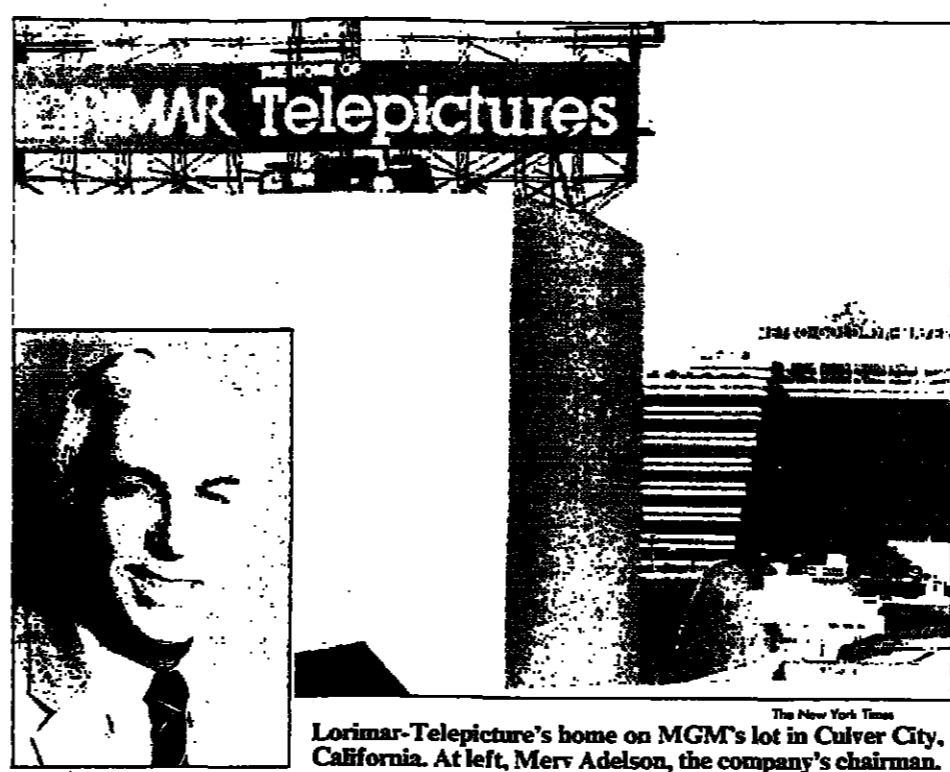
Some participants speculated that the Bank of England had engineered the rate hike in anticipation of bad trade data.

"People are regarding yesterday's interest rate hike as signaling bad news around the corner," said Ian Harwood, an analyst at Warburg Securities.

Nevertheless, he predicted that interest rates would remain at current levels for the time being.

"The government has done all it wants to do," he said. "The calm will take some time to set in."

(AP, Reuters)



Lorimar-Teletel's home on MGM's lot in Culver City, California. At left, Merv Adelson, the company's chairman.

Lorimar Gambles on the Big Screen

Can a TV Star Make It in Movies? Analysts Have Doubts

By Richard W. Stevenson

LOS ANGELES — Merv Adelson, the chairman and chief executive of Lorimar-Teletel Pictures Corp., is not content to be the king of prime-time television programming. He wants to be a movie mogul as well.

The man whose company has given television viewers "Dallas," "Falcon Crest" and "Knots Landing" is now pulling the wraps off Hollywood's newest full-fledged motion picture studio.

Wall Street thinks that the plan is a big gamble and that Lorimar has succumbed to the allure of a business that promises big profits — but which more often delivers disappointment. Mr. Adelson insists that the venture will work and has amassed some of the industry's top managers, actors, writers and directors and a full slate of releases.

Lorimar even acquired the old MGM studio lot in Culver City last year, giving the production company one of the most fabulously sites in movie history.

Perhaps most important, Lorimar executives say, the company is also now armed with the one operation that all major studios have — a distribu-

tion network. Having set up its own domestic distribution system over the last six months, the company can control the placement of its films in theater chains and charge hefty fees to independent producers for placing their films.

The company, which had been a small maker of movies — most of them box-office failures — has a lot riding on its new strategy. The plan will formally debut with the release on Aug. 28 of "Fourth Protocol," an independent British production that Lorimar will distribute. Lorimar's first completely in-house production under the new strategy is "Orphans," starring Albert Finney and directed by Alan Pakula, which opens in late September.

Lorimar plans to have released a total of 10 films by the winter — seven of its own productions or co-productions and three acquired from outside producers. Eventually it wants to release 15 films a year, matching the biggest studios.

Mr. Adelson argues that being in domestic movie distribution is a natural extension of the company's current businesses, which in addition to television production include home video, television

See LORIMAR, Page 13

Unemployment Falls in U.S. to A 7 1/2-Year Low

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — The U.S. civilian unemployment rate fell to 6.1 percent in July, the lowest level in seven and a half years, the Labor Department said Friday.

President Ronald Reagan, appearing at a news conference, hailed the figures as "pointing to a solid start for the economy" in the months ahead.

The U.S. jobless rate was last at 6 percent in December 1979. The job gains in July were the result of an unusual, seasonally adjusted growth in manufacturing payrolls, and more than offset a decline of 190,000 jobs in June.

In July, companies added 470,000 workers to their payrolls, bringing the number of employed to 112.7 million, while the number of people without jobs and looking for work dropped by 56,000 to 7.2 million.

The latest figure was also adjusted for seasonal factors.

As has been the case for several months, the number of service jobs created in July far exceeded the number of new manufacturing jobs: 230,000 for services against 74,000 for manufacturing.

The number of nonfarm payroll jobs jumped by 304,000 in July after rising a revised 103,000 in June. The commissioner of labor statistics, Janet L. Norwood, noted that industrial activity usually drops off in July and that payroll employment falls.

"This year, the job reductions were much less than usual," she said. She acknowledged, however, that seasonal adjustments had played havoc with unemployment figures in the previous two months.

The drop in the July jobless rate came as a surprise to private analysts and government forecasters, who had predicted a rise. An in-

crease was expected because the July calculation had been artificially low.

Labor Secretary William E. Brock suggested that the 0.2 percentage point drop in the June rate may have been produced by a "statistical aberration" such as the timing of the survey — a week before schools let out for summer and hundreds of thousands of young people flooded the job market.

Although the June figures showed 190,000 fewer Americans at work than in May, the data also showed a drop in the labor force of 500,000 people.

The department attributed a decline of 40,000 car industry jobs in July mostly to temporary layoffs related to annual model-year changeovers and inventory reductions.

Over the last year, the number of manufacturing jobs has increased by a net 150,000.

Still, Mrs. Norwood said, "Manufacturing has still only recouped about one-half of the jobs lost during the 1981-82 recession."

Retail trade employment rose by 60,000 in July, after sluggish performances in May and June. Business and medical services created 80,000 jobs, but their average monthly gain since early in the year has been only 20,000.

One dark spot in the July figures was an increase of 325,000, to 5.5 million, in the number of part-time workers who wanted full-time jobs but could not find them.

The department, however, said that the number of people jobless for 15 weeks or more fell by 150,000 in July, to 1.9 million, the lowest since June 1980.

An alternate unemployment rate, including the 1.7 million members of the armed forces stationed in the United States, stood at 5.9 percent in July, down from 6 percent in June. (UPI, AP)

Japan Agrees to Consider U.S. Supercomputers

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The United States and Japan, seeking to resolve a trade dispute in high technology, agreed Friday to make it easier for U.S. makers of supercomputers to compete for lucrative Japanese government and institutional contracts.

The accord was made formal by an exchange of letters between the U.S. trade representative, Clayton K. Yeutter, and the Japanese ambassador, Nabuo Matsunaga. The agreement will put U.S. companies on an equal footing with Japanese businesses, both officials said.

The new agreement does not guarantee increased sales to U.S. companies but "will give them a fair shot," Mr. Yeutter said. "It's now up to the U.S. companies to demonstrate their competitiveness."

The second is designed to simplify Japanese bidding procedures.

U.S. makers of the computers, including Cray Research Inc., the world leader, say they have been all but excluded from Japanese markets through complex and confusing Japanese policies.

Mr. Matsunaga said that the Japanese gov-

ernment was considering buying two supercomputers, for its trade and education ministries, for which Americans might bid.

"We hope the American industries will make an aggressive effort" in seeking to sell the computers in Japan, he said. "The market for supercomputers is relatively very big."

Supercomputers use the fastest components and designs available and generally cost from \$8 million to \$20 million.

Mr. Yeutter said the new agreement did not address the issue of discounting of supercomputers by Japanese companies. He said the pricing issue was still the subject of negotiations.

In addition to having wide business and governmental uses, supercomputers are considered strategically important since they can be used in weather forecasting, code breaking and in various military applications.

U.S. companies, while dominating the world market for supercomputers, have been able to sell only a handful of the machines to Japanese businesses and have never sold one to the Japanese government or to universities or other institutions there.

The agreement was expected to help U.S. companies begin to make inroads in public-sector markets in Japan.

U.S. trade officials said one difficulty in selling American supercomputers to Japanese institutions has been that many Japanese companies have made their machines available at low prices or, in the case of some universities, as outright gifts.

American companies claim that Japanese manufacturers have been illegally "dumping" supercomputers at prices below market values.

The new agreement follows nine months of negotiations. It stems from an investigation launched late last year by Mr. Yeutter into whether Japanese supercomputer pricing policies violate international trade rules.

That investigation has not been concluded. The Japanese recently announced a joint venture to market supercomputers in the United States. The machines are to be made by NEC Corp. in Japan but will be marketed by Honeywell Inc. of Minneapolis.

The supercomputer dispute is one of several in U.S.-Japan merchandise trade, on which Japan had a surplus of \$60 billion last year.

EC Governments Clear Pasta Pact

The Associated Press

BRUSSELS — The 12 European Community governments ratified the EC-U.S. pasta agreement on Friday, officials said. The accord settles a seven-month dispute on EC subsidies on pasta exports to the United States, averting a trade war.

The settlement was reached Wednesday but had to be ratified by the 12 governments. Under the compromise, to take effect Oct. 1, half of the EC pasta sent to United States will be made from imported wheat and will no longer be subsidized. The subsidy on the other half will be cut by 27.5 percent.

The accord came after negotiators worked past a deadline last weekend set by the United States. The EC had threatened to retaliate for any U.S. move against its pasta exports.

Currency Rates

Table with columns for Currency, Bid, Ask, and other financial data for various international currencies.

Other Dollar Values

Table showing exchange rates for various currencies against the US Dollar.

Interest Rates

Table showing interest rates for Eurocurrency deposits in various currencies.

Key Money Rates

Table showing key money rates for various financial instruments.

U.S. Money Market Funds

Table showing performance metrics for U.S. money market funds.

Asian Dollar Deposits

Table showing interest rates for Asian dollar deposits.

Gold

Table showing gold prices and other related financial data.

Standard Bank to Sell South African Stake for £155 Million

By Warren Geder

LONDON — Standard Chartered PLC said Friday that it had agreed to sell its remaining 39 percent stake in Standard Bank Investment Corp. of South Africa, the country's largest banking group, for £155 million (\$243 million).

The sale, which had been expected, ends 125 years of the British bank's direct investment in South Africa. It follows Barclays Bank PLC's sale of its South African holdings last November, part of a trend of divestment by Western companies.

Barclays' move jolted South Africa's business community and left Standard Chartered as the largest foreign participant in the country's banking sector. Standard Chartered held 53 percent of Stanbic, until 1984, when it pared its stake to 39 percent in response to public criticism.

A group of South African institutional investors, led by Liberty Holdings Ltd. and other large insurance companies, has agreed to purchase the bulk of the stake in Stanbic, with the remainder to be offered to Stanbic's senior management, Standard said.

Michael D. McWilliam, Standard's group managing director, said Friday that "unlike the Barclays decision, which was largely driven by political perspectives, ours is much more a financially driven decision. It was in the interest of the bank to redeploy resources in South Africa to our core business."

Mr. McWilliam said that the sale price, equivalent to 19 rand per

Standard share, reflected a "tight discount" to the price of 21 rand at which Stanbic's shares were suspended last week on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange.

Barclays' 40 percent stake in Barclays National Bank of South Africa was sold for 527 million rand (\$253 million currently), which also represented a discount to market price.

The Standard executive said the sale of the bank's stake in Stanbic would be recorded as an extraordinary charge on 1987 accounts. At the end of 1986, Standard's reported book value of its Stanbic interest was £191 million. With the sale price at £155 million, the charge would thus presumably be between £30 and £40 million.

For 1986, Stanbic contributed £36.8 million to Standard's pretax

earnings of £253.9 million, Mr. McWilliam said. "Our share of Stanbic's profit for the current half-year is £16 million," he said.

Mr. McWilliam acknowledged that Standard was planning to make large increases in its loan-loss reserves to cover bad and doubtful debt to Third World countries as well as to South Africa.

He said that the increase to reserves will result in Standard's reporting a "significant loss after exceptional items" when the bank reports half-year results on Aug. 18.

Analysis predicted that the pretax loss after debt provisions will total £240 million to £250 million. Pretax profit excluding the provisions is expected to rise to around £134 million, from £131 million a year earlier.

Mr. McWilliam said that after the Stanbic sale, Standard will continue to carry on its books £800 million worth of loans to South Africa, of which approximately £600 million is to Stanbic itself.

If the South African loans are included in Standard's bad or doubtful debt exposure, the exposure amounts to about £2.5 billion.

Christopher Ellerton, banking analyst with Warburg Securities in London, said the sale "will free up some cash but it won't help Standard's troubled balance sheet ratios."

He added, "By divesting itself of an embarrassing political investment, Standard may make itself an more attractive takeover target — that South African holding was a kind of poison pill."

South African Role in French Casino Plan Criticized

By Jacques Neher

PARIS — South African involvement in plans to help redevelop France's sagging gaming industry has provoked sharp criticism from labor unions and the press.

The plan, which must be approved by the government, would merge six casinos controlled by Royal Resorts International Ltd. of Monaco and the Société des Hôtels et Casinos de Deauville, and a seventh that Royal Resorts has agreed to buy.

Sun Hotels International, a company run by a South African gambling operator, Sol Kezner, owns 49 percent of Royal Resorts, headed by Mr. Kezner, is the developer of Sun City, a \$100 million casino and leisure complex in Bophuthatswana, a South African homeland, that is billed as "the biggest casino south of the equator."

The combined operation would be valued at around 1 billion francs (\$160 million), according to company sources.

The news that a South African company would be involved in

French casinos drew quick protest from labor unions.

"We fight racism in all its forms, and we can't accept having an employer that practices apartheid," said Guy Loreau, president of France's casino employees union.

Mr. Loreau said he also feared for the jobs of the 2,600 casino workers his union represents, especially as slot machines are introduced into France's casinos. The government approved slot machines for the casinos last fall.

The union is registering its protest with the Interior Ministry and the Finance Ministry, both of which must approve the merger. That approval is expected by September.

Jacques Gilbert, president of France's casino trade association, said he was in favor of the venture, as long as French stockhold-



A minority holding in French casinos by a prominent South African has drawn heated criticism from organized labor.

See CASINO, Page 11

CURRENCY MARKETS

Intervention Can't Halt Dollar's Rise

NEW YORK — The dollar strengthened Friday, as widespread market support once again overpowered modest efforts by central banks to quell its advance. In New York, the U.S. currency rose to a seven-month high of 1.8925 Deutsche marks, from 1.8845 DM at Thursday's close; to 151.80 yen from 151.50; and to 1.5735 Swiss francs from 1.5445. The British pound slipped to \$1.5640, from \$1.5765 on Thursday.

Table with 2 columns: Currency, Rate. Includes Deutsche mark, Japanese yen, Swiss franc, French franc.

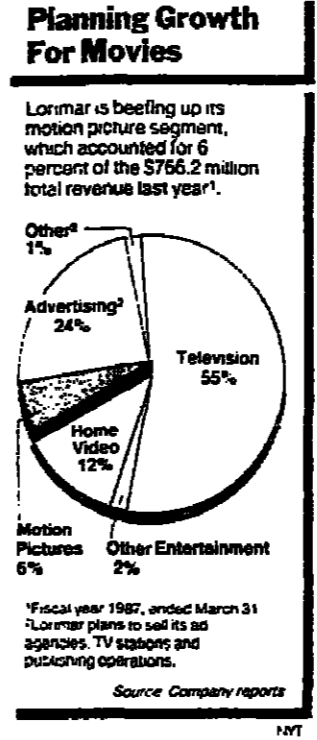
At a large West German bank, "Only massive intervention would subdue it." John Lynam, vice president in foreign exchange at Security Pacific International, said, "Even though there have been reports of intervention, the dollar is ending the week higher than where it began. There is a tremendous demand for dollars still out there."

Bullion Slides As Crude Prices Continue to Fall

NEW YORK — Gold prices fell \$14 an ounce on Friday, and oil prices continued to slide on international markets. Gold closed in New York at \$454 an ounce, down from \$468 on Thursday. The drop followed weaker prices for the metal in London, where gold closed at \$464 an ounce, down from \$468.75 on Thursday.

LORIMAR: Can a TV Star Make It on the Big Screen? Analysts Have Doubts

(Continued from first finance page) syndication and international distribution of films and television shows. "If you're dedicated to the entertainment business, motion pictures have to be an integral part of that," Mr. Adelson said. "This is a long-term commitment. We know the business and we've learned the lessons, a lot of them the hard way."



Brothers. Some go as far as to suggest that Mr. Adelson may be allowing the lure of big-screen glamour to get the best of his business judgment. Even those who think Lorimar has compelling business reasons for its move are wary. "I view it with some trepidation because of their past record," said Dennis McAlpine, an analyst at Oppenheimer & Co. "The best I'm hoping for is that they'll break even."

Within the industry, where relationships with agents, writers, directors and actors often determine the success or failure of a studio, Lorimar is receiving a slightly more charitable welcome. But Hollywood agents and lawyers said they view Lorimar with a certain wariness because its capabilities are unproven. Because of that caution, some agents say Lorimar must pay more for its biggest competitors to sign up stars or to get the rights to hot new projects.

China Expected to Issue Bond Soon in U.K., First Since '49

BEIJING — Foreign bankers expect China to make a bond issue in London by the end of this year, its first in Britain since the Communist takeover in 1949. But they are divided on whether China will seek the cheapest funds possible or opt instead for a prestige issue that sells easily, attracts the widest number of banks and smoothes the way for future bonds.

borrowed too much yen, which has proved costly because of its rise. The British banker said he believed the issuer would be state-owned Bank of China, which has a well-established branch in London. The currency would be U.S. dollars, in which most of China's trade is conducted, he said, and the foreign banks involved could be any in the world.

with the sterling swapped for dollars, the currency China needs. An American banker said the issue would be in dollars in September or October and could involve any international bank, with no preference given to British banks. In May, Bank of China offered a seven-year Eurobond of 150 million Deutsche marks.

to refocus on its core entertainment business. Analysts applauded the decision, but by that time confused and disappointed investors had driven the stock price down sharply from its high last year of \$33.75 a share. It hit a low of \$13.50 earlier this year and closed Thursday at \$15.25 on the American Stock Exchange.

Moreover, Lorimar's past attempts at movie making have resulted in a steady stream of flops. The weak performance of its three films released last year — "The Morning After," "The Boy Who Could Fly" and "American Anthem" — forced the company to take write-offs of \$16.1 million, swelling its four-year total for film write-offs to \$29 million.

Lorimar executives profess not to expect any blockbusters from their current lineup, adding that the business can be plenty profitable with a succession of modestly successful releases. But it may take a smash hit and the huge profits that this would bring for the company's strategy to win over the many doubters.

Advertisement for THE DAIEI INC. (CDR) with financial details and a logo for Blackie's House of Bed.

Table titled 'Friday's OTC Prices' listing various OTC stocks and their prices.

Table with columns: Stock, Div, Yld, High, Low, 4 P.M. Closes, Net. Lists various stocks and their performance.

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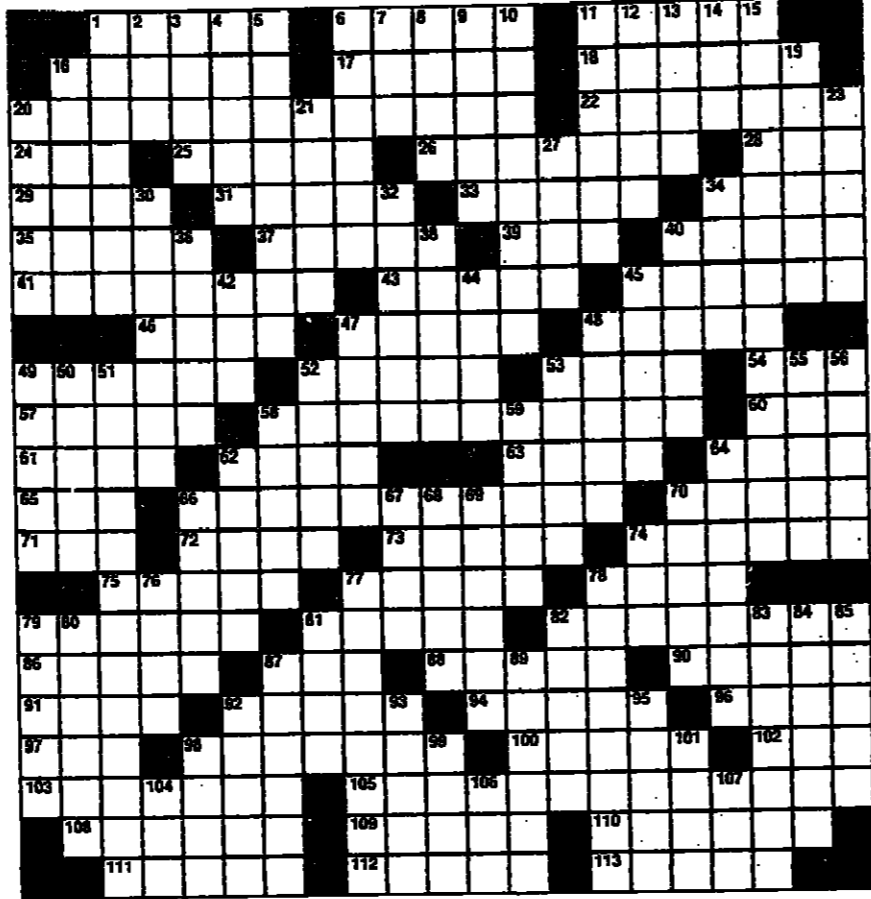
Table with columns: Stock, Div, Yld, High, Low, 4 P.M. Closes, Net. Lists various stocks and their performance.

Table with columns: Stock, Div, Yld, High, Low, 4 P.M. Closes, Net. Lists various stocks and their performance.

- ACROSS**
- 1 Ring king
 - 6 Kind of coil
 - 11 West Pointer
 - 16 Home of the Boilermakers
 - 17 Sacred table
 - 18 Incarnation
 - 20 OVERSIGHT
 - 22 Moonlike
 - 24 A.B.A. member
 - 25 Elides
 - 26 Spaceship's home stretch
 - 28 Glop
 - 29 Map ltrs.
 - 31 Pub drink
 - 33 Does some laundering
 - 34 Kind of flute
 - 35 Seed covering
 - 37 Montreal nme
 - 39 Speed meas.
 - 40 Expensive
 - 41 Silvery-white metal
 - 43 Ends a chess game
 - 45 Tracks
 - 46 Marriage doc.
 - 47 Cods' cousins
 - 48 Brenda, Bart or Belle
 - 49 Seal of a srt

- ACROSS**
- 52 Adam's ale
 - 53 Aspersions
 - 54 Guevara
 - 57 Kitchen gadget
 - 58 SANCTION
 - 60 — use of
 - 61 — use of
 - 62 Scourge of serje
 - 63 Sights in the Seine
 - 64 Navy food
 - 65 — Hansa, hero of "Glants in the Earth"
 - 66 FIX
 - 70 Raccoon's relative
 - 71 This may be spliced
 - 72 Stigma
 - 73 "Where there — no Ten Commandments"
 - 74 Kipling
 - 75 Teaming
 - 76 Psychologist-author
 - 77 Chatterers, in Havelock
 - 78 WORST

Antilogous Words By T.W. Underhill



© New York Times, edited by Eugene Malachuk.

- DOWN**
- 1 Most abrupt
 - 2 Charlemagne's dom.
 - 3 Fussess
 - 4 Makes dark and gloomy
 - 5 Sorry
 - 6 Touches a base before running
 - 7 Building addition
 - 8 Mob follower
 - 9 Spiked the punch
 - 10 Highways
 - 11 Social divisions
 - 12 States firmly
 - 13 "What's My Line?" host

- DOWN**
- 14 Autonne's predecessor
 - 15 RAVEL
 - 16 Wooden sanda
 - 17 Peace
 - 18 Peace disturber
 - 19 Magna
 - 20 Kind of glue
 - 21 Pens
 - 22 Shots
 - 30 Bumper —
 - 32 Love apple
 - 34 Suffix with comment
 - 36 V.I.P. m Kabul
 - 38 Falconer's trainee
 - 40 Kind of room
 - 42 Scrap

- DOWN**
- 59 Aspects
 - 62 Ulyanov
 - 64 "Lord, what fools these —!"
 - 66 Double or triple agents
 - 67 Shore bird
 - 68 Sunfish
 - 69 Small rockets, for short

- DOWN**
- 70 Throws
 - 74 Pitcher Ferrell
 - 77 Parts of cargoes
 - 78 Saloons
 - 79 Roman leaves
 - 80 Some eye-oppers
 - 81 Vassar purchase

- DOWN**
- 82 "The Wreck of the Mary" — lines
 - 83 Detroit actions
 - 84 Sweetie pie
 - 85 Spar
 - 87 Suffering from phonasthenia
 - 88 Stormy — (see bird)
 - 92 A.L. M.V.P. — 1980

PEANUTS



BLONDIE



BETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



THE SONGLINES

By Bruce Chatwin. 93 pages. \$18.95. Viking Inc., 40 West 23d Street, New York, N. Y. 10010.

Reviewed by Edward Hoagland

BRUCE CHATWIN, a former pictures expert for Sotheby's, is best known for his stunning, acrobatic-minded travel book, "In Patagonia" (1977). He has also published "The Vicery of Ouidah," a lushly exotic novel set in Brazil and Dahomey during slaving days, and "On the Black Hill," a fine, idiosyncratic novel about twin bachelor brothers in Wales, told with fairy-tale colors and compression.

More recently, he went from England to Alice Springs, in "the dry heart of Australia," in search of what such pilgrims often go abroad after: a Golden Age, a new time frame, a calmer self and yet the piquancy of aboriginal motivations and exile desperation.

Chatwin was fortunate enough to win the trust of a young Russo-Australian named Arkady Volchok, warm in spirit, fearless, competent, whose improvised job in this rare desert region of the down-under continent was to tease out of the elders of various aboriginal tribes the locations of their "Songlines" — the landmarks of mishaps and better

BOOKS

adventures, the marriages and burials of the numerous separate 1,000-mile (1,600-kilometer) mythic wanderings of their clan ancestors, like Emu, Hony-Ant, Honey-suckle, Native Cat, Big Kangaroo, Budgenigar, Black Cockatoo, Monitor Lizard, Spider, Snake, Bandicoot, Monitor Lizard, as told down through the generations by means of intricate, memorized chants that had sung "the world into existence" and finally wrapped the whole world in a web of song — so these sacred places won't be obliterated by a railroad line.

Chatwin is a spontaneous-sounding chronicler, very brief in his chapters, off-hand in conveying meticulously gathered information, a master of description: Home for an aborigine named Joshua "lay on the highest point of the saddle between Mount Cullen and Mount Liebler. It consisted of a gutted stationwagon which Joshua had rolled on to its roof so he could lie under the bonnet, in the shade. The cab was wrapped in a black plastic sheet. A bundle of hunting spears poked out from one window."

Chatwin's method is to write down whatever occurs. If a white man he is visiting sneezes into one hand and dries it surreptitiously under his chair, he puts that in. If four aborigines go hunting for

kangaroos in a truck and chase and ram into a nursing mother three times before killing her with a tire iron, and then abandon the meat, he records that too.

"Footwalking all the time all over the world," a man named Old Alex says, when encountered resting naked beside a ravine. By singing the world into existence the Ancestors had created it, and no aborigine could conceive that this created world in any way imperfect. His religious life had a single aim: to keep the land the way it was and should be. He sang the Ancestors' stanzas without changing a word or a note, and so re-created the Creation, Volchok explains.

This magnificent theme of songs drawn from the Dreamtime and rehearsed and kept fresh in the mind by walkabouts — a "prodigious sense of orientation" in a 1,000-mile world which is to be maintained intact — is given eloquent treatment here, together with an affectionately pungent portrait of the decay and ennui afflicting the busman's society since their conquest by the whites. The whites in these deserts are mostly fractured souls, bombastic, intransigent, anxious runaways devising a momentary agenda for themselves, although the women do tend to hold up better than the men.

Perhaps Chatwin's favorite person is a hermit priest who lives in a hut by the Timor Sea — Father Terence, "with reddish hair, what was left of it, and not too many flaky brown teeth. He wrapped the teeth in a hesitant smile. He would soon have to go to Broome, he said, to have the doctor freeze off his skin cancers." Religion is often a centerpiece in Chatwin's writing, and they walk the beach happily.

Despite its virtues, however, his book seems a bit off-stride, overly shaky and lonesome in tone sometimes (a shakiness he never acknowledges or makes interesting), and it has been fattened with recollections and excerpts from diaries that he had kept during several sojourns in the Sahara a decade before he says he ultimately named. He has crafted one unfinished book onto a different one, hoping that the seams will fit. They don't entirely, but it's all charming anyway, and impeccably stylish, and rises unexpectedly to a jubilant ending.

Edward Hoagland, whose books include "African Calliope" and "Seven Rivers West," wrote this review for The Washington Post.

DENNIS THE MENACE



WEATHER

EUROPE		ASIA	
High	Low	High	Low
Algeria	25 16	25 16	25 16
Amsterdam	15 10	15 10	15 10
Athens	22 15	22 15	22 15
Batavia	22 15	22 15	22 15
Bombay	27 19	27 19	27 19
Buenos Aires	17 10	17 10	17 10
Calcutta	27 19	27 19	27 19
Canton	27 19	27 19	27 19
Colon	27 19	27 19	27 19
Hankow	27 19	27 19	27 19
Harbin	27 19	27 19	27 19
Hong Kong	27 19	27 19	27 19
Kobe	27 19	27 19	27 19
London	15 10	15 10	15 10
Lyons	15 10	15 10	15 10
Manila	27 19	27 19	27 19
Medan	27 19	27 19	27 19
Osaka	27 19	27 19	27 19
Paris	15 10	15 10	15 10
Perth	15 10	15 10	15 10
Port of Spain	27 19	27 19	27 19
San Francisco	15 10	15 10	15 10
Singapore	27 19	27 19	27 19
Sourabaya	27 19	27 19	27 19
Tientsin	27 19	27 19	27 19
Yokohama	27 19	27 19	27 19

World Stock Markets

Market	Index	Change
Amsterdam	3297.50	+12.50
Bombay	1242.50	+12.50
London	2729.50	+12.50
Manila	2729.50	+12.50
Osaka	2729.50	+12.50
Paris	2729.50	+12.50
Port of Spain	2729.50	+12.50
San Francisco	2729.50	+12.50
Singapore	2729.50	+12.50
Tientsin	2729.50	+12.50
Yokohama	2729.50	+12.50

Market	Index	Change
Amsterdam	3297.50	+12.50
Bombay	1242.50	+12.50
London	2729.50	+12.50
Manila	2729.50	+12.50
Osaka	2729.50	+12.50
Paris	2729.50	+12.50
Port of Spain	2729.50	+12.50
San Francisco	2729.50	+12.50
Singapore	2729.50	+12.50
Tientsin	2729.50	+12.50
Yokohama	2729.50	+12.50